



1785-1985

Tomorrow

The caning debate
A Times/MORI poll on parents' attitudes to caning in schools
No laughing matter
How the FBI tried to prove Chaplin was a Communist
Taking liberties
Phillip Whitehead points out that opposition can be loyal
Nerve endings
How off-form sportsmen beat the jitters

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition was won yesterday by Miss Hilary Telford of Liverpool. She receives £8,000, because the daily prize was not won for the three previous days. Portfolio list, page 24; how to play, information service, back page.
On Saturday £22,000 is available to be won; the £20,000 weekly prize, as well as the daily prize of £2,000.

Zia aides trail in poll count

Several leading Pakistani members and close advisers to President Zia ul-Haq were trailing badly as counting began in the country's first parliamentary elections for eight years. But General Zia said the turnout matched his prediction; it was high in rural areas but low in Sind. Page 6

Phone tapping debate refused

The Opposition yesterday failed in the Commons to secure an emergency debate on the ban on Channel 4 on the alleged unlawful telephone tapping of leading members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament by MI5. Page 2

Mortgage fears

A sharp decline in building society deposits and fading hopes of an early cut in interest rates could push up mortgage rates before the Budget. Page 17

Polish U-turn

Poland scrapped plans for food price rises after the official trade unions and Solidarity rejected them. Earlier report, page 6



Win a 1985 BMW for a 1935 price



Page 12

Tour prices cut

Thomson Holidays yesterday announced price cuts of a tenth, or more in package summer holidays to Spain. Page 3

Butler retires

Eddie Butler, the former Wales captain, has retired from international rugby, despite being chosen for the team to play Scotland on Saturday. Page 29

Leader page 15
Letters: On informing patients, from Mr F G St Clair Strange, and Dr D Barnes; Pointing direction, from Prof G J Zellick, and Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC.

Leading articles: IBA and MI5 film; Chinese economy; Speaker's Memoirs.

Features, pages 12-14

Alasdair Milne defends the Corporation's balance sheet	Unsteady alliance between the Liberals and SDP: The real reason for "low morale", Miles Kingston's Memoire; The private Chaplin, Part two; Denim does it again
Obituary, page 16	Professor Jan Brod, Brigadier Keith Dunn
Computer Horizons, pages 20, 21	Getting the cassette pirates taped; Applicants for French schools 9; joining the consultant elite
Home News, 2-4	Law Report, 31
Overseas, 5-8	Parliament, 4
Arts, 10	Science, 16
Books, 11	Spain reports, 36
Business, 24-28	Sport, 28-31
Chess, 16	TV & Radio, 32
Class, 16	Theatre, etc, 32
Court, 16	Universities, 16
Crosswords 12-16	Weather, 36
Diary, 14	Wills, 16

More than half the mining workforce expected back this week

Pit strike is abandoned by a record 3,807 men

● A total of 3,807 miners went back to work yesterday, the largest number to abandon the strike so far on a single day, according to the National Coal Board
● TUC and miners' leaders met last night to discuss reopening talks to end the pits strike and there were signs that they were ready to seek differences
● Nottinghamshire miners' leaders voted by 20 votes to 11 to end a 16-month overtime ban, making the area the first in the country to resume normal working

By David Felton and Paul Routledge

The return to the pits by striking miners gathered momentum yesterday with 3,807 abandoning the dispute, the largest number to go back to work on any single day since the strike started.

Faced with determined Government refusal to allow any more negotiations between the National Coal Board and miners' leaders, the number of strikers returning is likely to mean that more than half the 186,000-strong workforce will be back within a matter of days.

Ministers and coal board officials claimed that the return showed an acceptance by miners that the strike was crumbling and there were

Other pit news

Parliament 2

reports from several coalfields of a growing desire for the National Union of Mineworkers' leadership to organize a return to work if necessary without a final settlement.

The South Wales executive is likely to discuss such a move today, and last night a mass meeting at Easington colliery, the most militant pit in the North East coalfield, called for the national delegates' conference to be reconvened to discuss such a move.

With the return to work yesterday of 3,807 men, the National Coal Board said there were now 91,263 not on strike. This is only 1,769 short of the psychologically important half-way mark. The total pits workforce is 186,064.

WORKING MINERS

Area	New faces Feb 18	Feb 25	Total at work Feb 25	Per cent at work Feb 25
Scotland	79	235	5,434	44.3
North East	41	1,282	9,330	42.2
Yorkshire	300	1,162	8,442	18.8
Western	23	160	12,111	85
S Wales	53	565	1,065	5.9
N Derbyshire	44	120	6,511	62
S Midlands (inc Kent)	0(5)	4(25)	9,547	80.6
Notts	5	13	25,759	95.4

Source: NCB area offices

Rift widens as Notts ends overtime ban

By Craig Seton

Miners' leaders in moderate Nottinghamshire defied the mineowners' national executive yesterday by voting for an immediate end to the 16-month overtime ban. Nottinghamshire will be the first coalfield to resume normal production.

Mandated delegates at a five-hour area council meeting in Mansfield voted to lift the ban by 20 votes to 11, reflecting the two-to-one majority for a return to normal working recorded in a phoned ballot over the past few weeks. The ban was imposed nationally in pursuit of a pay claim, before the pit closure issue provoked the strike.

The National Coal Board was delighted by yesterday's decision, and said it assumed that the first overtime would be worked this weekend, increasing production in the coalfield by up to 100,000 tonnes to about 430,000 tonnes a week over the next month.

KGB orgy photos 'trapped Norwegian minister'

From Ulf Andenaes, Oslo

The KGB used sexual blackmail to force Mr Arne Treholt, the former Norwegian Labour politician and diplomat, into a large-scale spying operation against his country, the prosecution said at the start of his trial here yesterday.

According to the prosecution, in a statement to police shortly after his arrest last year, Mr Treholt said he had been at a party in Moscow in 1975 which developed into an orgy. Compromising pictures were taken and later used to force him into acting as a KGB agent.

Later Mr Treholt withdrew the statement, saying it was given under considerable pressure. But the prosecution said there was ample reason to believe the original confession was correct.

Mr Treholt pleaded not



Miners about to begin a shift at Dinnington, Yorkshire, yesterday. (Photograph: Charles Milligan)

Mortgage sell-offs to continue

By Philip Webster

The Government is refusing to intervene to stop multimillion pound deals under which local authorities are selling off their mortgages from council house purchasers to banking syndicates in a move to sidestep control on capital spending.

After the announcement last week that Liverpool City Council has done a £30 million deal to transfer mortgages to a syndicate headed by Banque Paribas, it has been disclosed that other cities like Birmingham are on the brink of similar agreements.

Although ministers are unhappy about arrangements under which councils will continue to guarantee the mortgages in case of default, Department of Environment officials were at a loss last night to point out powers under which this could be stopped.

Councils have seized on the deals as a way of bypassing the intention of Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, to reduce spending by cutting by 20 per cent the proportion of receipts from council house sales that authorities can spend on capital projects. Conservative MPs are unhappy about the moves, but some of them are blaming Mr Jenkin.

Legislation would presumably be required to stop the deals, and there was no indication last night that ministers would be in favour of it.

Under the Liverpool scheme the bank purchases the mortgages, although the council continues to handle their administration. The council is expected to buy the mortgages back in seven years' time.

● Parliament will spend as long discussing the rates of 13 councils as each would normally take discussing its own affairs, the Association of London Authorities said yesterday. Councils would have comprehensive reports from officers, and by contrast, Parliament would be under-informed, it said.

● Council rate increases in many parts of Britain will be much higher this year than the cost of living, leaders of many authorities are warning. Several water authorities have already issued warnings of similar increases.

Parliament, page 4

Pound-dollar parity in days, say dealers

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The dollar rose strongly again yesterday, pushing down the pound by 2.05 cents to a new closing low of \$1.0560. Foreign exchange dealers say that there could be parity within days.

There were no new factors in yesterday's dollar rise, which continued the gallop of last week following President Reagan's rejection of action to 'hold it down'.

Some dealers had feared intervention by the European central banks, and the dollar's rise was dramatic when this did not happen.

It gained 57 pence against the mark to a new 13 1/2-year European closing high of DM3.4480, having traded at one stage at DM3.4570. The pound was forced down to \$1.0528 before recovering slightly at the close of London trading.

The pound also lost ground against the mark, for the first time in days, falling 0.75 pence to DM3.6410. This helped to push down the sterling index by 0.6 to 70.9.

The dollar continues to be supported by the prospect of higher US interest rates, arising from the Administration's failure to cut the budget deficit. Strong US growth and low inflation have also helped the dollar.

The sharp rise in the dollar, on no new information, led one

22 killed in French pit explosion

From Diana Geddes

Twenty-two miners were killed in a pit explosion in Lorraine, near to the German border, yesterday. More than 100 others were taken to hospital to be treated for injuries, gas poisoning, and shock.

It was France's worst mine disaster since 1974 when 42 miners were killed at Liévin, in the Pas-de-Calais.

An inquiry has been opened into the causes of the explosion which occurred 3,450 feet underground in the Simon pit at 7.30 am, when 923 miners were working. A management spokesman said that an explosion of pit gas, or methane, which occurs naturally in all coal mines, was almost certainly the origin of the disaster.

M Marcel Giltaire, head of the industrial and mining security department of France's centre for the study and research of coal, said that there was a danger of an explosion when the methane in the air reached 5 per cent.

Distraught members of the miners' families gathered at the pit head to wait for news. Five rescue teams, each of 10 men, worked to bring out the injured and dead. Their progress was hampered by coal dust that had caught fire in the explosion.

Biffen orders inquiry on late night sittings

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, set up an immediate inquiry yesterday into why MPs are being faced with a record number of sittings going past midnight.

He said: "No business manager wants to keep the House unnecessarily late. Although I think in terms of the problems of management of [parliamentary] business, there is another aspect to it, which is the cost of keeping the place going, irrespective of the number of MPs who are on the premises."

Mr Biffen, who is responsible for organizing the Commons weekly business timetable, has asked officials to analyse what kind of business - primary legislation, orders, EEC documents, Opposition debates, private members business and adjournment debates - is

keeping the House beyond midnight and how many MPs are involved.

He made the decision after yesterday's disclosure in *The Times* that the Commons is now sitting, on average, beyond midnight every other day, the highest proportion of late sittings for at least a decade.

New statistics emerged yesterday to confirm the trend. During the first 62 days of this parliament session the House sat for more hours, 566, compared to the same period of any other session during the past 10 years - except 1976-77.

However, Mr Biffen has rejected the idea of experimenting again with morning sittings to avoid regular late nights. "I simply do not believe it would result in any net improvement in the working lives of MPs."

Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, yesterday told Western journalists that Colonel Myer and his wife, Barbara, destroyed six rolls of film after they were stopped at Makow Mazowiecki, 65 miles north of Warsaw last Thursday.

Mr Urban said the Myers did not try to hide their activities and behaved provocatively after they were stopped.

Egyptian initiative attracts Israel

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, was quoted last night by Israel Radio as expressing "great interest" in the latest Egyptian proposals for Middle East peace negotiations outlined in an interview given by President Mubarak to *The New York Times*. The Israeli Prime Minister said the proposals would be subjected to a "positive and precise examination."

President Mubarak urged the Reagan Administration to invite Israel and members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the United States to prepare the ground for direct peace talks. He said he was also willing to act as host to such a meeting in Cairo.

In Washington, the Reagan Administration said it was encouraged by revived interest from Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia in a Middle East peace settlement but the time was not yet ripe for a new US initiative.

The Egyptian leader said he was very encouraged by Israel's decision to withdraw from Lebanon. He praised the Middle East peace initiative agreed by King Hussein of Jordan and Mr Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He pointed out, however, that it was only a first step and emphasized the need for direct talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, with or without Egypt.

Israel has refused to negotiate with the PLO, but President Mubarak said that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation did not necessarily have to include known members of the PLO. He said he thought the PLO would co-ordinate with King Hussein to select moderate figures.

The Jordanian-PLO agreement calls for peace talks under the auspices of an international conference that would include the Soviet Union. Mr Mubarak said that he favoured direct talks first between Israel and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, with an international conference to come after an agreement.

The initial response from Mr Peres came amid confusion in Jerusalem about whether or not a senior Egyptian envoy was about to be dispatched. Israel Radio said Cairo sources had withdrawn earlier suggestions that Mr Osama el-Baz, Mr Mubarak's chief political adviser, had been asked to come this week to meet Mr Peres.

According to Israeli sources, Mr Peres initially heard about President Mubarak's latest suggestions last week.

Israel Radio quoted Mr Peres as confirming that Israel accepted the idea of direct negotiations with Jordan or with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation provided it did not include any representatives of the PLO.

Syria scorns deal, page 5

NEW HIGHER RATES

More interest than a building society

13.10%
14.00%

Instant access

No bank charges

For full details of the High Interest Bank Account with Robert Fleming, Bankers, FREEPOST the coupon or phone Peter Feasey on 0708-669686. The minimum initial deposit is only £1,000.

*Until 1st February 1985 the simple interest rate was 12.1% and the effective annual rate was 14.00%. The effective annual rate reflects the benefit of compounding interest daily and assumes that the simple annual rate remains constant and that there are no withdrawals over 1 year. Rates vary with market conditions. Deposits earn interest from the business day following the receipt of cleared funds.

HIGH INTEREST BANK ACCOUNT

To: Peter Feasey, HIBA Administration Centre, FREEPOST, Romford RM1 1BR.

Please send me full details of the High Interest Bank Account with Robert Fleming, Bankers.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

ROBERT FLEMING

Electricity board plans second PWR

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Plans to build a second pressurised water reactor (PWR) nuclear power station in Britain, at Hinkley Point in Somerset, have been prepared by the Central Electricity Generating Board.

An application for the necessary licence from the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate is waiting only for the outcome of the present public inquiry into proposals for the first PWR at Sizewell on the Suffolk coast.

If consent for Sizewell is given early next year, the board expects to complete the first PWR by 1994 and to commission a second within three years. The site at Hinkley had been considered already as an alternative to Sizewell.

The public inquiry into the Suffolk site resumes today, when it will focus on local issues such as possible disruption to amenities and roads.

The hearing which began over two years ago, should end on March 7. A report from the inquiry inspector, Sir Layfield, QC, is expected at the end of the year.

£25,000 award for engineering

At Buckingham Palace yesterday the Duke of Edinburgh presented Dr Brian Mercer, founder and president of the plastic net company Netlon, with the 1984 £25,000 McRobert Award, Britain's highest accolade for engineering innovation.

The award recognizes Dr Mercer's invention of Tensar, a special high tensile polymer grid which is claimed, has revolutionized ground reinforcement and stabilization. It was used in the construction of the Port Stanley airport runway in the Falklands.

Extended period for clamps

Wheel clamps will be used against illegal parking in central London for a further two years under a draft order placed before Parliament by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport yesterday.

The Greater London Council which has been pressing for the use of clamps to be made permanent, expressed disappointment yesterday that Mr Ridley had chosen merely to extend the experiment.

Man in Budd demo for trial

Solomon Bassey, aged 42, of Grierson Street, Toxteth, Liverpool, who has been charged with assaulting a policeman during an anti-apartheid demonstration aimed at Zola Budd, the South African-born runner, yesterday elected to be tried at crown court when he appeared at Birkenhead Magistrates' Court.

The demonstration, during a race at Arrow Park, Birkenhead, on February 16, resulted in Miss Budd withdrawing.

Assessment of teachers backed

Teachers should be subject to a formal and annual appraisal in the same way as Civil Servants, school inspectors (HMs), and scientists working in the research councils, it was stated yesterday.

There were no convincing arguments against the principle of assessing teachers, Mr David Hancock, permanent secretary at the Department of Education and Science, told a conference in London. It was needed for good management, to improve standards and for the teachers' own development.

Lucas lamps for US cars

General Motors, the largest car-maker in the world, will be fitting award-winning British-made Lucas headlamps to an Oldsmobile car to be launched in America next year.

The deal, announced yesterday, is worth £13 million initially, but will be followed by more valuable licensing and technical assistance contracts.

Shot IRA men had murder gun

A Ruger rifle taken by the Army when they shot dead three IRA men in Strabane, Co Tyrone, on Saturday, had been used in the murder of an Ulster Defence Regiment soldier 13 months ago. Two other rifles had been used in four attempted murders in the area.

The three IRA men will be buried in Strabane today.

Candidate again

Mr Philip Whitehead, aged 47, the television producer and journalist, has been chosen as Labour candidate for his former constituency of Derby North.

Mr Greg Knight, the Conservative MP there, had a 3,500 vote majority in the 1983 general election.

Opposition fails to get debate on alleged MI5 phone-tapping

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Opposition failed in the Commons yesterday to secure an emergency debate on the alleged Channel 4 film alleging unlawful telephone-tapping by MI5.

But Mr Neil Kinnock and his Shadow Cabinet colleagues continued to press for ministers to volunteer Commons statements this week, and to submit to questioning.

Opposition sources, after several days of private discussions with the Government, said they had reason to believe statements would be made by either Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, or Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, or both.

Mr Heseltine is due to answer questions, according to the normal Commons rota, today and is certain to be asked about allegations in the film, a programme in the 20/20 Vision series, that the telephones of leading members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament have been tapped, for party political reasons, at the request of his department. Mr Brittan's normal turn for questions comes on Thursday.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, in seeking the emergency debate, said that it was important because the fundamental right of citizens to take part in legitimate activities free of oppressive interference by the State, was at stake.

The television film includes an extensive interview with a former MI5 officer, Miss Cathy Massiter. The Independent Broadcasting Authority, on legal advice that it would breach the Official Secrets Act, has not allowed it to be broadcast.

● The Home Secretary will be asked today by people allegedly under surveillance to destroy any files compiled illegally by the security services on trade unionists, nuclear disarmament and civil liberty groups (Pat Healy writes).

The citizens MI5 is said to have spied on

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The Government faces demands for inquiry into MI5's alleged spying on a banned television film last week that the security service spied on the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, union officials and civil libertarians.

Miss Cathy Massiter, a former intelligence officer, has become the first MI5 officer to speak openly about her job. The following are allegations made by her and in the film.

Trade unions and the left in the 1970s.

MI5 placed spies in the union movement.

Ken Gill, communist general secretary of Tass, had telephone tapped and house was bugged to bug meetings on plans for the completion of the merger with the AUEW.

Michael McGahey, NUM vice-president, had telephones in his home and London hotel tapped and a café where he met other union officials was bugged.

Sydney Haraway was a communist and a key convenor at Ford in Dagenham during a 1978 dispute. His telephone was tapped to discover union's private bargaining position.

The Fire Brigades Union believes its Leeds strike headquarters telephone was tapped in 1977.

The following also had telephones tapped: Arthur Scargill; Margaret Whitam and Mike Duggan of the Civil and Public Services Association; Derek Robinson, BL shop steward; Mick Costello, *Morning Star* medical journalist; Bill Dunn and Gerry Cohen, Communist Party officials; John Dedson, of the Socialist Workers' Party.

NCCL and journalists.

The National Council for Civil Liberties was targeted as a subversive organization for a time during the 1970s by order of an assistant director on MI5. Records were kept on Harriet Harman, then legal officer and now an MP, and Patricia Hewitt, then general secretary and now adviser to Neil Kinnock.

All NCCL branch secretaries and national executive members were investigated by police. No one

formed to last year's Trade Union Act. Authority says it has reason to believe that proper ballot papers were not used and some teachers signed their ballots.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said he was satisfied that the ballot con-

formed to last year's Trade Union Act. Authority says it has reason to believe that proper ballot papers were not used and some teachers signed their ballots.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said he was satisfied that the ballot con-

formed to last year's Trade Union Act. Authority says it has reason to believe that proper ballot papers were not used and some teachers signed their ballots.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said he was satisfied that the ballot con-

formed to last year's Trade Union Act. Authority says it has reason to believe that proper ballot papers were not used and some teachers signed their ballots.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said he was satisfied that the ballot con-

formed to last year's Trade Union Act. Authority says it has reason to believe that proper ballot papers were not used and some teachers signed their ballots.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said he was satisfied that the ballot con-



Mr McGahey and Mr Scargill arriving at Congress House, London yesterday. (Photograph: John Manning)

Miners return in mood of despair

From Peter Davenport, Allerton Bywater, West Yorkshire

Record numbers of miners went back to work yesterday at the beginning of a critical week in the dispute.

In three key areas, Yorkshire, the North-east, and South Wales, the National Coal Board reported the highest return to work figures of the 11-month dispute. More than 1,200 men went back in Northumberland and Durham, 1,162 in Yorkshire, and 565 in South Wales.

The South Wales figure doubles the number of working miners in the area.

Mr David Hunt, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Energy with special responsibility for coal, spent the day with Mr Michael Eaton, the coal board's chief spokesman and director of its North Yorkshire area at his headquarters at Allerton Bywater near Castleford. It was a pre-arranged visit during which the minister met every colliery manager from the area.

Mr Hunt said he believed most men in the industry felt complete and utter despair at the lack of progress towards a negotiated settlement. He said: "They now recognize that it is the NUM that slammed the door on a settlement."

He added: "The NUM executive must be reaching the conclusion that they were boun-

ded by Mr Scargill to rejecting the TUC's very reasonable and honest document."

He said that Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, had received a letter from Mr Scargill during the morning and that the minister had written back saying that the TUC document was still available and if accepted there could be further talks to settle the dispute.

Mr Eaton added that the record numbers of miners indicated feelings of despair and disillusionment by men who felt they were being badly led. "It is not a question of the men being starved back as the union says. More than 3,000 men are not all starving on the same day."

In Yorkshire some NCB officials conceded that they would have liked to see many thousands more returning to work yesterday so as to provide conclusive evidence that the strike was truly broken. However, more than 41,000 miners remain loyal to their union.

The best figures of the day were achieved in the North-east with 1,212 "new faces" reporting during the morning and with several dozen more expected on later shifts at two collieries. Board officials in the area said that more than 40 per cent of the colliery's 22,000 miners were now back at work.

Mr Eaton added that the record numbers of miners indicated feelings of despair and disillusionment by men who felt they were being badly led. "It is not a question of the men being starved back as the union says. More than 3,000 men are not all starving on the same day."

In Yorkshire some NCB officials conceded that they would have liked to see many thousands more returning to work yesterday so as to provide conclusive evidence that the strike was truly broken. However, more than 41,000 miners remain loyal to their union.

The best figures of the day were achieved in the North-east with 1,212 "new faces" reporting during the morning and with several dozen more expected on later shifts at two collieries. Board officials in the area said that more than 40 per cent of the colliery's 22,000 miners were now back at work.

Mr Eaton added that the record numbers of miners indicated feelings of despair and disillusionment by men who felt they were being badly led. "It is not a question of the men being starved back as the union says. More than 3,000 men are not all starving on the same day."

In Yorkshire some NCB officials conceded that they would have liked to see many thousands more returning to work yesterday so as to provide conclusive evidence that the strike was truly broken. However, more than 41,000 miners remain loyal to their union.

The best figures of the day were achieved in the North-east with 1,212 "new faces" reporting during the morning and with several dozen more expected on later shifts at two collieries. Board officials in the area said that more than 40 per cent of the colliery's 22,000 miners were now back at work.

Mr Eaton added that the record numbers of miners indicated feelings of despair and disillusionment by men who felt they were being badly led. "It is not a question of the men being starved back as the union says. More than 3,000 men are not all starving on the same day."

In Yorkshire some NCB officials conceded that they would have liked to see many thousands more returning to work yesterday so as to provide conclusive evidence that the strike was truly broken. However, more than 41,000 miners remain loyal to their union.

The best figures of the day were achieved in the North-east with 1,212 "new faces" reporting during the morning and with several dozen more expected on later shifts at two collieries. Board officials in the area said that more than 40 per cent of the colliery's 22,000 miners were now back at work.

Mr Eaton added that the record numbers of miners indicated feelings of despair and disillusionment by men who felt they were being badly led. "It is not a question of the men being starved back as the union says. More than 3,000 men are not all starving on the same day."

In Yorkshire some NCB officials conceded that they would have liked to see many thousands more returning to work yesterday so as to provide conclusive evidence that the strike was truly broken. However, more than 41,000 miners remain loyal to their union.

The best figures of the day were achieved in the North-east with 1,212 "new faces" reporting during the morning and with several dozen more expected on later shifts at two collieries. Board officials in the area said that more than 40 per cent of the colliery's 22,000 miners were now back at work.

Mr Eaton added that the record numbers of miners indicated feelings of despair and disillusionment by men who felt they were being badly led. "It is not a question of the men being starved back as the union says. More than 3,000 men are not all starving on the same day."

In Yorkshire some NCB officials conceded that they would have liked to see many thousands more returning to work yesterday so as to provide conclusive evidence that the strike was truly broken. However, more than 41,000 miners remain loyal to their union.

The best figures of the day were achieved in the North-east with 1,212 "new faces" reporting during the morning and with several dozen more expected on later shifts at two collieries. Board officials in the area said that more than 40 per cent of the colliery's 22,000 miners were now back at work.

Mr Eaton added that the record numbers of miners indicated feelings of despair and disillusionment by men who felt they were being badly led. "It is not a question of the men being starved back as the union says. More than 3,000 men are not all starving on the same day."

In Yorkshire some NCB officials conceded that they would have liked to see many thousands more returning to work yesterday so as to provide conclusive evidence that the strike was truly broken. However, more than 41,000 miners remain loyal to their union.

The best figures of the day were achieved in the North-east with 1,212 "new faces" reporting during the morning and with several dozen more expected on later shifts at two collieries. Board officials in the area said that more than 40 per cent of the colliery's 22,000 miners were now back at work.

Mr Eaton added that the record numbers of miners indicated feelings of despair and disillusionment by men who felt they were being badly led. "It is not a question of the men being starved back as the union says. More than 3,000 men are not all starving on the same day."

In Yorkshire some NCB officials conceded that they would have liked to see many thousands more returning to work yesterday so as to provide conclusive evidence that the strike was truly broken. However, more than 41,000 miners remain loyal to their union.

Man fined £25 for Scargill 'bearhug'

Samuel Bates, aged 60, a 6ft 2in tall former Royal Marine who took part in the Normandy landings, was fined £25 with £15 costs in Derby yesterday for grabbing Mr Arthur Scargill in a "bearhug".

Bates, a retired wood machinist, of Sevenoaks Avenue, Mackworth, Derby, was summoned before Derby magistrates for threatening behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace, and pleaded guilty.

Miss Deborah Eilor, for the prosecution, said that Bates was in Derby market place on November 24 last year when a National Union of Mine-workers rally was taking place. Suffering from angina, he had a dizzy spell and sat on the platform, but then he leapt up, grabbed Mr Scargill in a bearhug and they fell to the floor.

Bates, who paid his fine immediately after the case, said: "When we fell over on to the platform Mr Scargill said only two words. 'Ey up, he was so surprised. I have never been violent with anyone before and I can't imagine anyone else moving me to so much anger.'"

● A total of 7,785 have been charged with 10,153 offences so far during the miners' dispute, Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, said in a parliamentary written answer.

● Thirteen people, 12 men and a woman, appeared before Bow Street magistrates on charges arising out of the coal

strike demonstration in London on Sunday. Charges they faced included assaults on the police and using threatening words or behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. All were remanded on bail to dates in March.

The 13 were David Ellis, aged 28, of Colston Street, and David Beckett, aged 21, of Newmarket Court, both living in the London Underground area. Peter Searcy, aged 28, a public affairs director at Middlesbrough, and John Gilmour, aged 28, unemployed, of Ealing, Middlesex, Christopher Newbold, aged 19, of The Lodge, The Lodge, Ealing, Middlesex, and 11 others.

● The coal board and the Central Electricity Generating Board have agreed their annual contract in "expectation of an end to the miners' strike" (The Energy Correspondent writes).

Under an agreement, which expires next year, the electricity board takes at least 95 per cent of its annual requirements from the coal board, making it the British coal industry's largest customer but leaving it free to buy up to 5 per cent on the world markets.

The full costs of the miners' strike to the electricity board will not be known until after the strike ends and not officially published until next August.

Newspaper suspends NGA men

By Staff Reporters

Disputes over new printing technology reached a fresh intensity yesterday at the *Express* and *Star*, Wolverhampton, and *The News*, Portsmouth.

In Wolverhampton 50 members of the National Graphical Association were suspended without pay for refusing to accept the direct input to computers of classified advertising.

Nearly 100 NGA members in the print room, however, ignored a vote to boycott the new system without an agreement, and went to work. Some NGA members set editorial copy thus allowing the paper to publish.

At *The News*, leaders of the National Union of Journalists have decided to lodge a complaint with the Trades Union Congress over alleged collusion between the NGA and management.

The NUJ has seen 74 of its members dismissed for refusing to accept a new technology agreement which involved the recognition of the NGA in editorial areas.

At *The News*, leaders of the National Union of Journalists have decided to lodge a complaint with the Trades Union Congress over alleged collusion between the NGA and management.

The NUJ has seen 74 of its members dismissed for refusing to accept a new technology agreement which involved the recognition of the NGA in editorial areas.

At *The News*, leaders of the National Union of Journalists have decided to lodge a complaint with the Trades Union Congress over alleged collusion between the NGA and management.

The NUJ has seen 74 of its members dismissed for refusing to accept a new technology agreement which involved the recognition of the NGA in editorial areas.

At *The News*, leaders of the National Union of Journalists have decided to lodge a complaint with the Trades Union Congress over alleged collusion between the NGA and management.

The NUJ has seen 74 of its members dismissed for refusing to accept a new technology agreement which involved the recognition of the NGA in editorial areas.

At *The News*, leaders of the National Union of Journalists have decided to lodge a complaint with the Trades Union Congress over alleged collusion between the NGA and management.

The NUJ has seen 74 of its members dismissed for refusing to accept a new technology agreement which involved the recognition of the NGA in editorial areas.

At *The News*, leaders of the National Union of Journalists have decided to lodge a complaint with the Trades Union Congress over alleged collusion between the NGA and management.

The NUJ has seen 74 of its members dismissed for refusing to accept a new technology agreement which involved the recognition of the NGA in editorial areas.

At *The News*, leaders of the National Union of Journalists have decided to lodge a complaint with the Trades Union Congress over alleged collusion between the NGA and management.

The NUJ has seen 74 of its members dismissed for refusing to accept a new technology agreement which involved the recognition of the NGA in editorial areas.

At *The News*, leaders of the National Union of Journalists have decided to lodge a complaint with the Trades Union Congress over alleged collusion between the NGA and management.

The NUJ has seen 74 of its members dismissed for refusing to accept a new technology agreement which involved the recognition of the NGA in editorial areas.

At *The News*, leaders of the National Union of Journalists have decided to lodge a complaint with the Trades Union Congress over alleged collusion between the NGA and management.

Married schoolgirl sent home

A fee-paying girls' school in Norfolk suspended its head prefect for wearing a wedding ring.

Sarah Carl, aged 16, was sent home after telling teachers at the Lonsdale School in Norfolk that she had secretly married her boyfriend in the half-term holidays. She was sent home by Mrs Betty Bell, the headmistress.

The girl, the daughter of an engine driver, said yesterday: "I'm very upset. Mrs Bell told me I was being suspended for breaking a school rule about wearing jewellery."

"But it was obvious she was really annoyed about my marriage. She told me I was stupid and immature and didn't know what I was doing. I am very annoyed because I am big enough and old enough to make up my own mind and my private life is my own affair."

The girl is living in a two-bedroom flat with her husband, Mr Paul McCormick, aged 20. The couple, who first met last summer, married at Gretna Green last Wednesday. It was their second attempt at a runaway marriage.

Aids tests could cost £3m

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities in England will probably have to find more than £3 million next year to pay for a blood test to ensure that people receiving transfusions do not get Aids from donated blood.

A test to identify the Aids virus in blood donations is being developed and the Department of Health said yesterday it was hoped it would be available "in the next few months". But the Oxford Regional Health Authority has calculated it is likely to cost about £275,000 a year to test 180,000 blood donations, it receives a year, and the department said yesterday the likely cost of the test was between £1 and £2 a time.

With about two million blood donations a year nationally, the test could therefore cost £3 million to £4 million. Oxford region has approached the Department of Health and Social Security for extra funds to provide the tests.

A spokesman for the Department of Health said yesterday however that "there are not plans to provide central funds for this. We have told health authorities that the test is on its way and they should budget for it". The money should come from the growth funds allocated to the regions.

Growth in the Oxford region, which has done better than most regions in next year's allocations, is only £6.7 million next year after allowing for inflation and pay rises and before interest, pay rises, and the money has already been committed to improving services.

"It will be difficult to find £275,000 out of that," a spokesman for the region said, "and if we have to, it means that there is something else we won't be able to do." Oxford's plans for next year include expanding services at the new Milton Keynes general hospital.

● An unnamed middle-aged man suffering from Aids has been re-admitted to Brompton Hospital's Royal National Chest Hospital where an Aids victim, Mr Chris Egner, aged 27, a church organist, died on Friday. The patient is said to be seriously ill with an infection.

With about two million blood donations a year nationally, the test could therefore cost £3 million to £4 million. Oxford region has approached the Department of Health and Social Security for extra funds to provide the tests.

A spokesman for the Department of Health said yesterday however that "there are not plans to provide central funds for this. We have told health authorities that the test is on its way and they should budget for it". The money should come from the growth funds allocated to the regions.

Growth in the Oxford region, which has done better than most regions in next year's allocations, is only £6.7 million next year after allowing for inflation and pay rises and before interest, pay rises, and the money has already been committed to improving services.

"It will be difficult to find £275,000 out of that," a spokesman for the region said, "and if we have to, it means that there is something else we won't be able to do." Oxford's plans for next year include expanding services at the new Milton Keynes general hospital.

● An unnamed middle-aged man suffering from Aids has been re-admitted to Brompton Hospital's Royal National Chest Hospital where an Aids victim, Mr Chris Egner, aged 27, a church organist, died on Friday. The patient is said to be seriously ill with an infection.

With about two million blood donations a year nationally, the test could therefore cost £3 million to £4 million. Oxford region has approached the Department of Health and Social Security for extra funds to provide the tests.

A spokesman for the Department of Health said yesterday however that "there are not plans to provide central funds for this. We have told health authorities that the test is on its way and they should budget for it". The money should come from the growth funds allocated to the regions.

Growth in the Oxford region, which has done better than most regions in next year's allocations, is only £6.7 million next year after allowing for inflation and pay rises and before interest, pay rises, and the money has already been committed to improving services.

"It will be difficult to find £275,000 out of that," a spokesman for the region said, "and if we have to, it means that there is something else we won't be able to do." Oxford's plans for next year include expanding services at the new Milton Keynes general hospital.

● An unnamed middle-aged man suffering from Aids has been re-admitted to Brompton Hospital's Royal National Chest Hospital where an Aids victim, Mr Chris Egner, aged 27, a church organist, died on Friday. The patient is said to be seriously ill with an infection.

With about two million blood donations a year nationally, the test could therefore cost £3 million to £4 million. Oxford region has approached the Department of Health and Social Security for extra funds to provide the tests.

A spokesman for the Department of Health said yesterday however that "there are not plans to provide central funds for this. We have told health authorities that the test is on its way and they should budget for it". The money should come from the growth funds allocated to the regions.

Growth in the Oxford region, which has done better than most regions in next year's allocations, is only £6.7 million next year after allowing for inflation and pay rises and before interest, pay rises, and the money has already been committed to improving services.

"It will be difficult to find £275,000 out of that," a spokesman for the region said, "and if we have to, it means that there is something else we won't be able to do." Oxford's plans for next year include expanding services at the new Milton Keynes general hospital.

● An unnamed middle-aged man suffering from Aids has been re-admitted to Brompton Hospital's Royal National Chest Hospital where an Aids victim, Mr Chris Egner, aged 27, a church organist, died on Friday. The patient is said to be seriously ill with an infection.

Police rape claim woman in court

Supporters and friends of a coloured woman who

Tour operator offering bargain basement prices for Spanish holidays

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A bargain basement in Spanish package holidays was opened yesterday by Thomson Holidays, Britain's largest tour operator, with price cuts of a tenth or more.

Booking for Spanish summer holidays are still down by a third or more compared with this time last year, and the initiative is an effort to tempt holidaymakers who have failed to make bookings.

Intasun Leisure, the second largest operator, is cutting prices in Spain for April and May by between a fifth and a quarter, and other key operators are expected to announce special offers as the booking season progresses.

Thomson has printed a million copies of a new brochure, "Thomson Price Busters", offering nearly 100,000 of the lower-priced holidays throughout the summer.

About one in six of all its Spanish holidays could be sold at the budget prices.

But the tour operators are so far holding off from an all-out price war and the price cuts are not on holidays offered in their regular brochures.

In the cut-price offers Thomson, and not the customer, will

choose the hotel from a limited number described. This system has been used in the past by most operators to offer budget holidays, usually within one or two months of departure.

Thomson agrees that because of its regular hotels feature in the cut-price brochure, it would be possible for holidaymakers who had paid full price to find themselves sharing flights and hotel with those who had paid less from the new brochure.

The price cuts have been possible largely because of renegotiation of hotel charges in Spain, according to Mr John MacNeill, Thomson Holidays managing director. Holiday company profit margins will be largely untouched, particularly if the special offers mean that the aircraft can be almost fully loaded.

The overall slump in holiday bookings in spite of a revival in sales from the beginning of January, has led most operators to cut back on flights.

Thomson has renegotiated prices in Spain with about 130 hotels and villa and apartment operators. Reductions vary from £10 to £144 on a two-week air holiday. A family of four travelling by coach will be able

to spend a week on the Costa Brava for £260.

Starting price for a family air holiday would be £294 and a two-week self-catering holiday £312. About £1,000 free holidays for children are being allocated.

None of the Thomson bargain prices takes account of surcharges, which will be on the final invoice. Surcharges on Spanish holidays are running at between 8 per cent and 9 per cent, and Thomson has a 10 per cent ceiling.

Cosmos said that it was planning to bring out a cost-cutting programme next month which is likely to be competitive with the Thomson Spanish offers. Although, as with Thomson, it will choose the hotel, a limited number will be on offer in each category. Most Spanish holiday prices for this summer had risen by about 20 per cent, one of the reasons for holidaymakers turning to other destinations, while still more expensive than Spain, have seen a narrowing of the price gap.

There have been increasing reports of an increase in bookings for holidays within Britain.

Maths improves on graduate job hopes

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Graduates in subjects that have a mathematical content or involve using computers find getting a job much easier than those with an arts degree or with a degree in chemistry and biology, according to the Graduate Careers Advisory Service.

Its latest survey, *What do Graduates do? 1985*, published yesterday, says that the labour market is becoming increasingly polarized. It says it is easy to get a job quickly in "electronic engineering, business management, civil and mechanical engineering, and mathematics and computing."

Overall job prospects for graduates have improved in the past year and accountancy continues to take more graduates than any other profession with more than 10 per cent entering that field each year.

However, competition for jobs is fierce for young people with degrees in history, English, foreign languages, psychology, sociology, and certain sciences.

However, the report contains some hope for these graduates because it says that they are not trapped by their degree subject.

More than 30 per cent of graduate vacancies are open to students from any subject with "personality, ideas, manner, appearance and motivation". Those qualities are as important as subject choice in finding a job, it says.

The survey reaffirms the concept that a traditional graduate job is now outdated. Graduate unemployment is put at 11.4 per cent this year for those who left university in 1983, which is down 1.9 per cent on last year's figure, and at 15.9 per cent for polytechnic graduates, down 1.4 per cent.

Mr Bob Porter, chairman of the advisory service, said yesterday that the labour market for graduates was picking up. He said: "We are ending up with a smaller workforce but a greater proportion have to have higher skills."

WHERE GRADUATES GO					
	Percentage of graduates	Percentage of vacancies	Percentage of graduates	Percentage of vacancies	Percentage of graduates
Art & Design	41.5	9.0	3.7	18.1	27.7
Biological Sciences	34.6	27.5	8.6	18.5	12.8
Business Management	75.8	3.5	0.9	8.7	11.1
Chemistry	37.6	34.2	8.5	13.0	6.7
Civil Engineering	71.2	14.3	0.4	8.3	5.8
Economics	63.3	7.3	4.0	13.8	11.8
Electrical Engineering	80.2	11.8	0.8	4.7	2.9
English	31.1	9.5	18.4	15.7	27.3
Geography	44.9	9.7	11.7	15.9	18.7
History	44.9	6.7	9.7	18.7	22.0
Law	15.3	3.5	0.4	3.2	7.5
Maths & Computing	63.2	11.9	10.4	7.0	7.5
Mechanical Engineering	73.2	12.3	0.8	8.5	5.2
Mod Foreign Languages	28.3	4.9	18.6	12.0	36.7
Physics	45.4	29.2	7.1	11.9	8.4
Psychology	42.3	13.1	8.5	16.1	20.0
Sociology/Social Studies	44.7	8.0	4.9	19.9	22.5
All subjects	52.6	11.3	6.4	11.4	18.3

*Low standards tend to go on to further training within the profession

Bottleneck by-pass faces inquiry protest

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Strong opposition is expected at the inquiry into the Dorchester by-pass, aimed at reducing summer holiday traffic congestion to south-coast resorts, when it opens today.

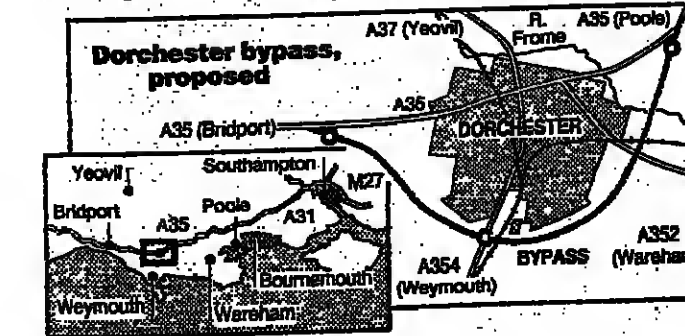
The by-pass would be built close to one of England's highest ancient monuments, the Celtic fortification Maiden Castle and Thomas Hardy's home, Max Gate.

But opposition to the plan is also on grounds of disturbance

to homes to the south of the town, whose owners want the by-pass to be routed north of the town.

Dorchester is one of the worst bottlenecks on the A35 road serving coastal resorts from Weymouth to Lyme Regis, Sidmouth, and Exmouth. Traffic jams several miles long build up during peak holiday periods.

The four-mile by-pass costing an estimated £11 million, takes



Operation 'blitz' for deaf children

By Craig Seton

A hospital in Birmingham began a three week surgical "blitz" yesterday in an attempt to clear the waiting list for operations of about 300 children suffering deafness.

Most of the children caught in the backlog for ear, nose and throat (ENT) surgery at St. John's Hospital had been waiting for up to two years until two consultants challenged their colleagues to let them have more time in the operating theatres.

The other surgeons agreed by postponing non-urgent admissions and yesterday Mr Ivor Donaldson and Mr John Moore, the hospital's ENT consultants, started their three

day a week blitz for the next three weeks. The two men are using two of the hospital's eight operating theatres for up to nine hours each day during which 30 children aged between four and 14 will undergo 20-minute operations to relieve a common condition in children known as glue ear.

The operations invariably involve removing tonsils or adenoids to relieve pressure in the inner ear or inserting grommets, tiny plastic valves, through the eardrum to drain away fluid.

Mr Simon Yates, the hospital's deputy administrator, said: "ENT tends to have long

waiting lists everywhere. Of the first 30 children admitted this morning, one had been waiting five years for an operation although most have been waiting about two years."

Children admitted during this "blitz" period arrive at the hospital the day before the operation and leave the day after. The two consultants work to surgical provision has had to be made to ensure that adequate supplies of sterile instruments are available for up to 30 operations a day. Porters will have to work almost non-stop to ensure that as one patient leaves surgery, another is ready to go in.



Dancing partners: Pavlova photographed by The Times when she performed in London in the 1920s, and (right) Galina Beliaeva who plays the title role in the film.

East-West team makes Pavlova film

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

A rare exercise in cinematic detente will make its Western debut with the royal premiere in London on March 10 of *Pavlova*, a film biography of the Russian ballerina.

The team behind the feature film is almost exactly split between East and West, with the veteran director Michael Powell, aged 79, who made the classic ballet film *The Red Shoes*, supervising the production, and the British actors James Fox and Roy Kinnear among the cast.

But the backing has come mainly from the East after the idea was rejected by all the

main British and American film companies.

The Cypriot film-maker Mr Frixos Constantine, who formed the project with Mr Powell, turned to Russia after he was rejected and in the course of five years, during which he learned to speak Russian, persuaded two Soviet state film companies to put up \$22 million (£23.2 million) to back the venture. The remaining \$5 million (£5.2 million) was raised through his own company, Poseidon Productions.

Galina Beliaeva, a young Russian actress, plays the ballerina. The British composer Bruce Forsyth is seen as

the impresario, Alfred Batt, who rescues her husband (James Fox) from money troubles.

Miss Beliaeva and Mr Alexander Surikov, the Deputy Minister for Cinematography in Russia, will attend the royal premiere. The event is to aid of the London Festival Ballet Development Fund.

Mr Constantine said yesterday that he hoped the film would be the first of many co-productions between Western companies and the Soviet film industry.

The script of the film had to be agreed with the Soviet authorities before filming in Russia, England, Cuba, France,

Germany, Mexico and New York. The film, in which the Russian parts are dubbed, lasts two hours 12 minutes, but a longer version is being prepared for television.

Pavlova was born in St Petersburg in 1885 and joined the Imperial Ballet School at the age of ten. In 1911, with Nijinsky, she made a triumphal London debut, and later lived in Hampstead.

She died in Holland in 1931. *The Times* obituary concluding: "To the end there is an explaining a beauty which was made up of knowledge, accomplishment, imagination, grace - so many elements combined in a particular person

Food chains attacked

Consumers' freedom of choice was threatened by the increasing dominance of big multiple retailers and their emphasis on "own brand" promotion, Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, chairman of Allied Lyons and president of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, said yesterday.

Between 1971 and 1982 the number of independent grocers had fallen from 87,000 to 44,000, he said. In 1982, the last year for which figures were available, the eight largest multiple chains had about two-thirds of the total food market, led by Sainsbury's with 16.5 per cent and Tesco with 15 per cent.

Shop safeguards urged

Greater protection for shoppers who lose their money when companies go into liquidation has been called for by Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the National Consumer Council.

He recommends automatic disqualification from setting up in business again of directors of

two or more companies liquidated within five years of each other and priority payment from remaining assets for people who have paid for goods.

Speaking yesterday to the National Association of Retail Furnishers, Mr Montague called for action to stamp out rogue traders.

Solicitors' review calls for change

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Further reforms are needed to the way the Law Society tackles complaints against solicitors if public confidence is to be fully restored, according to a working paper published yesterday by the management consultancy firm, Coopers and Lybrand Associates.

The consultants, commissioned by the Law Society to undertake the first radical review of its role and functions, say that view has emerged from some 90 interviews.

The firm also questions whether the two functions might be better carried out by separate bodies.

Pensioner first C5 casualty

A woman aged 65 is thought to be the first driver injured in an accident with the Sinclair C5 electric tricycle, which has been on the roads for nearly seven weeks.

Mrs Lilian Keen, of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, was persuaded to try the C5 by her grandson. She hit a kerb and the tricycle overturned, breaking her elbow.

Heroin charges

Parkash Singh Nagra, aged 42, a money broker, of St Joseph's Drive, Southall, west London, and Kersi Candy, aged 42, a pilot, of Bombay, India, were remanded in custody yesterday by magistrates at Uxbridge charged with involvement in the illegal importation of £2 million of heroin on or about February 22.

Dawson 'poorly'

Les Dawson, the comedian, aged 52, was sitting up in bed cracking jokes yesterday, in spite of being "poorly" in the intensive care unit of the Royal Preston Hospital, in Lancashire, after a setback in his recovery from a prostate gland operation.

Hailsham ill

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, aged 77, was yesterday suffering from what his colleagues described as "a touch of flu". As a result, the report stage debate of the Administration of Justice Bill was postponed.

£10,000 TO INVEST?

DON'T INVEST A PENNY UNTIL YOU'VE CHECKED WITH US

If you have £10,000 or more to invest, half-yearly interest to the account. What's more, provided you maintain a minimum balance of £10,000, you can withdraw any amount, at any time, without notice or penalty.

The Britannia 28 Days Notice Account. Right now, you won't find a better deal from any other national building society.

It now offers a higher rate of interest than any comparable plan from any other national building society. No less than 9.40% net (13.43% gross), rising to an effective annual rate of 9.62% net (13.74% gross) if you add your

Britannia Building Society

If you don't wish to invest as much as £10,000, you can still take advantage of our high rates. For as little as £500 you can get 9.15% net (13.07% gross equivalent).

28 DAYS £10,000 PLUS ACCOUNT	
9.40% NET	13.43% GROSS
EFFECTIVE ANNUAL RETURN†	
9.62% NET	13.74% GROSS
Based on current ordinary share rate of 7.50%, which may vary. †Gross equivalent assuming tax paid at 30% basic rate. ‡Assumes interest added to the account each half year.	

Tick boxes as appropriate.
☐ Please send me full details of your range of investment plans.
☐ I/we enclose cheque No. value of to open a Britannia 28 Days Notice Account. Minimum investment £500. 0.25% bonus rate minimum investment £10,000. Maximum £20,000. Joint Accounts £60,000.
 Payment of half-yearly interest:
☐ Add to the account. ☐ Into my/our existing Britannia Account No.
☐ Into a Britannia Ordinary Share Account which you will open on my/our behalf.
 If you require payment direct to your Bank Account, or by cheque, please give us details in writing.
 Full Name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss
 Address
 Signature(s) Date
 Post to: Britannia Building Society, FREEPOST, Newton House, Leek, Staffs. ST13 3ND.
 If enclosing a cheque, you may wish to use first-class post, to the address below:

BRITANNIA BUILDING SOCIETY, NEWTON HOUSE, LEAK, STAFFS. ST13 3RG. TEL: 0538-388331. ESTABLISHED 1856. A MEMBER OF THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION. AUTHORISED FOR INVESTMENT BY TRUSTEES. ASSETS NOW EXCEED £2,600 MILLION.

PARLIAMENT FEBRUARY 25 1985 TV film disclosure Bus deregulation Offences by miners

Taxation relief if employees buy bus companies

TRANSPORT

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said that the Commons at question time that he expects to begin discussions with the National Bus Company about the restructuring of the company and associated matters.

No final decision (he added) will be taken until we see what options are put forward.

Mr Conal Gregory (York, C): Will he favour shareholding by employees so that as many as possible may participate not only in the fruits of deregulation but in participation within their own companies, mind that we split this in the form of some 50 to 60 companies?

Mr Ridley: I agree. It would be most desirable for employees of those subsidiaries of the National Bus Company to be able either to buy the companies through an employee buy-out or to participate if they do not wish to do that. The Bill includes provision to that very effect.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): Would he give an assurance that priority will be given to management buy-outs through which I think there will be so many buyers?

Mr Ridley: When I was Financial Secretary to the Treasury I was happy to see provisions in the Finance Bill which helped employees borrow money with tax relief for this very purpose. I hope these provisions will be useful in this case.

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent, C): In Maidstone we run a successful local authority bus undertaking. When he comes in look at the re-structuring of the NBC will be organized into separate arms-length subsidiaries at the same time as municipal operators such as Maidstone have to do exactly the same thing. The question of ownership is a separate and later stage.

Although we seek to privatize national bus subsidiaries we are not seeking to privatize municipal undertakings. There is no unfairness at this time when the different sorts of company will have to be at arms length.

Mr Gwyneth Dunwoody chief Opposition spokesman on transport: What criteria is he going to use in judging the viable size of the companies he wants the NBC to be broken down into? What effect does he think it will have on municipal bus companies if the NBC are able to run right up and over certain routes because there is no protection. Various stockbroking firms have given evidence to the NBC there is a viable size of company which is much larger than the 40 or 50 he seems to be demanding.

Mr Ridley: The question of competition will depend on what plans are put forward by the bus industry.

I am surprised to hear Mrs Dunwoody quote stockbrokers in aid of her argument. It seems to me to be desirable that we should have competition as the first requirement - competition which is fair between the private sector, National Bus Company subsidiaries, municipal and passenger transport executives.

Mr Ridley said later that implementation of the Transport Bill would put the customer first and bring better standard of services, lower fares on many routes and the prospect of ending the 30 year decline of bus services. The

Labour seeks debate on phone taps

SECURITY

An official Opposition attempt to initiate an emergency debate on the Home Secretary's proposals for tapping of telephones by MI5 failed in the Commons.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, drew the Speaker's attention to allegations in *The Observer* on Sunday.

He said that the matter was specific in that a named person had made precise and detailed allegations about the tapping of telephones. He said that the tapping of telephones was a serious matter and that the Government should be held to account.

Mr Peter Pike (Burnley, Lab): As the Bill lays down that when inviting tenders it is not possible to lay down conditions of employment, is it the Secretary of State's intention that benefit to consumers shall be achieved on the backs of the workers in the industry, with low pay and bad conditions?

Mr Ridley: Local authority associations asked for, and we were happy to agree that there should be greater flexibility in rules of tendering. This is allowed in the Bill. The Midland Red bus company in Hereford and Worcester achieved a 25 per cent increase in productivity, without any of the scare stories he is peddling.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): Would he give an assurance that priority will be given to management buy-outs through which I think there will be so many buyers?

Mr Ridley: When I was Financial Secretary to the Treasury I was happy to see provisions in the Finance Bill which helped employees borrow money with tax relief for this very purpose. I hope these provisions will be useful in this case.

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent, C): In Maidstone we run a successful local authority bus undertaking. When he comes in look at the re-structuring of the NBC will be organized into separate arms-length subsidiaries at the same time as municipal operators such as Maidstone have to do exactly the same thing. The question of ownership is a separate and later stage.

Although we seek to privatize national bus subsidiaries we are not seeking to privatize municipal undertakings. There is no unfairness at this time when the different sorts of company will have to be at arms length.

Mr Gwyneth Dunwoody chief Opposition spokesman on transport: What criteria is he going to use in judging the viable size of the companies he wants the NBC to be broken down into? What effect does he think it will have on municipal bus companies if the NBC are able to run right up and over certain routes because there is no protection. Various stockbroking firms have given evidence to the NBC there is a viable size of company which is much larger than the 40 or 50 he seems to be demanding.

Mr Ridley: The question of competition will depend on what plans are put forward by the bus industry.

I am surprised to hear Mrs Dunwoody quote stockbrokers in aid of her argument. It seems to me to be desirable that we should have competition as the first requirement - competition which is fair between the private sector, National Bus Company subsidiaries, municipal and passenger transport executives.

Mr Ridley said later that implementation of the Transport Bill would put the customer first and bring better standard of services, lower fares on many routes and the prospect of ending the 30 year decline of bus services. The

Bus deregulation

TRANSPORT

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said that the Commons at question time that he expects to begin discussions with the National Bus Company about the restructuring of the company and associated matters.

No final decision (he added) will be taken until we see what options are put forward.

Mr Conal Gregory (York, C): Will he favour shareholding by employees so that as many as possible may participate not only in the fruits of deregulation but in participation within their own companies, mind that we split this in the form of some 50 to 60 companies?

Mr Ridley: I agree. It would be most desirable for employees of those subsidiaries of the National Bus Company to be able either to buy the companies through an employee buy-out or to participate if they do not wish to do that. The Bill includes provision to that very effect.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): Would he give an assurance that priority will be given to management buy-outs through which I think there will be so many buyers?

Mr Ridley: When I was Financial Secretary to the Treasury I was happy to see provisions in the Finance Bill which helped employees borrow money with tax relief for this very purpose. I hope these provisions will be useful in this case.

Mr Andrew Rowe (Mid Kent, C): In Maidstone we run a successful local authority bus undertaking. When he comes in look at the re-structuring of the NBC will be organized into separate arms-length subsidiaries at the same time as municipal operators such as Maidstone have to do exactly the same thing. The question of ownership is a separate and later stage.

Although we seek to privatize national bus subsidiaries we are not seeking to privatize municipal undertakings. There is no unfairness at this time when the different sorts of company will have to be at arms length.

Mr Gwyneth Dunwoody chief Opposition spokesman on transport: What criteria is he going to use in judging the viable size of the companies he wants the NBC to be broken down into? What effect does he think it will have on municipal bus companies if the NBC are able to run right up and over certain routes because there is no protection. Various stockbroking firms have given evidence to the NBC there is a viable size of company which is much larger than the 40 or 50 he seems to be demanding.

Mr Ridley: The question of competition will depend on what plans are put forward by the bus industry.

I am surprised to hear Mrs Dunwoody quote stockbrokers in aid of her argument. It seems to me to be desirable that we should have competition as the first requirement - competition which is fair between the private sector, National Bus Company subsidiaries, municipal and passenger transport executives.

Mr Ridley said later that implementation of the Transport Bill would put the customer first and bring better standard of services, lower fares on many routes and the prospect of ending the 30 year decline of bus services. The

Offences by miners

SECURITY

The Speaker said that this was not a matter for him.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Rushcliffe, Lab) asked the Attorney General if any former members of MI5 have been charged with offences under the Official Secrets Act since 1979, and if he was considering any such prosecutions.

Sir Michael Havers, in a written answer, said: The only member or former member of the Security Service whose prosecution under the Official Secrets Act I have authorised since 1979 is a former member of the Security Service who was convicted in 1984 of offences under s.1 of the Act of 1911.

I have not authorised the prosecution of any other member of the Security Service for an offence under the Act but I understand the Director of Public Prosecutions is currently looking into a case which may arise in the near future.

Until he has completed his consideration of it and has reported to me, I am not in a position to comment further on it.

Parliament today Commons (2.30): Water, Floodation Bill remaining stages. Lords (2.30): The National Heritage (Scotland) Bill, committee. Debate on controls in the City.

Jenkin attacks Marxist dominated councils

RATE CAPPING

Without ratecapping, the rates in some Labour-controlled local authority areas would have risen by as much as 168 per cent, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said in the Commons today.

The limit rates rises by 13 local authorities - Sheffield, Basildon, Leicester and Thurston and the London boroughs of Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Brent and Haringey.

Giving examples of what the ratecapping measure would mean for ratepayers, Mr Jenkin said in Greenwich they would have faced a 40 per cent increase instead of a 10 per cent and in Hackney the rates rise would have been seven times as big as an appalling 168 per cent.

He said the debate was about the authority of Parliament in the face of obstruction by a tiny minority of Marxist dominated councils. It was a legally precise word whose meaning was clear from section 8 of the Rates Act. It was only where the council was not a local authority that it was not necessary information that he had to make assumptions about particular figures.

My purpose throughout (he added) has been to uphold the Rates Act and thereby protect ratepayers from exorbitant rate increases. The real reason for ratepayers to be concerned was what the rates next year will be with what they would otherwise have been in the absence of ratecapping.

From figures produced by Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield council, and his friends, he worked out what the rates would have been without ratecapping. In Greenwich there would have been a 40 per cent rate increase instead of a 10 per cent cut; in Lambeth, a 49 per cent increase instead of a 12 per cent cut; in Islington, two people were employed at a cost of £17,000 to

Problem of Metro to be considered

TYNE AND WEAR

The Government was prepared to look at problems posed for the Tyne and Wear Metro by implementation of the Transport Bill, Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, said during Commons questions.

I have asked my officials (he said) to consider with local authority associations whether the grant related expenditure formula can take account of the Metro. That is already the case with British Rail services under section 20.

We are prepared to have a look at that problem but I do not believe it would be right to deny customers the freedom to go where and how they like just because there is a Metro in existence.

He was replying to Mr Donald Dixon (Jarrow, Lab) who has said the Transport Bill would put in jeopardy the Tyne and Wear integrated system.

Earlier when Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) asked about the future of the Tyne and Wear Metro, Mr David Straw, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said he judged that the metro and feeder services should be able to complete successfully.

Mr Peter Sainsbury, an Opposition spokesman on transport: What is the difference between the feeder services to the metro and feeder services to other public transport executives: operating railway services; around our major conurbations?

Mr Mitchell: The feeder services, wherever they are, whether in the PTES or anywhere else, will depend on their success on the number of people who want to use them. That is the criterion upon which all services should be judged.

More than 7,500 charged in connection with strike

COAL DISPUTE

A total of about 7,500 people had been charged during the miners' strike and this figure showed a great deal of restraint by the police, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said during Commons questions.

He said that between March 13 last year and February 19 this year 7,785 people had been charged with a total of 10,533 offences alleged to have been committed during the strike. Of these, 5,329 had been dealt with and 2,456 cases remained to be heard.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) said: Now the strike looks like crumbling, or has crumbled, will the Attorney General do all he can to ensure a differentiation between the tiny minority of miners and their politically-motivated leaders to prevent out what the rates would have been without ratecapping.

Bishops call for action on housing

THE GOVERNMENT

The Government was urged yesterday to make more public money available for housing by the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Wales.

The Archbishop of Liverpool, Mr Derek Worlock, presenting a report by the Roman Catholic department of social responsibility at St Brigid's, Fleet Street in London, said that the deteriorating housing stock was now a real crisis.

The report said private house building and investments had not met the gap left by public expenditure cuts in housing. It added: "Unless the present trend is reversed the housing situation of deprived people, deprived areas and deprived areas will decline from scandalous, to tragic, even lethal."

Mr Worlock said: "Housing is really the most fundamental need of all. If a man has nowhere to lay his head how does he begin to provide for the education of his children?" He added that it would cost about £30 billion to repair

System backfires for Jenkin

THE GOVERNMENT

The Government wants to reform local government finance, and two junior ministers are devising a new and less daunting system, including the way in which rates and grants are decided.

It will probably not report until Christmas, leaving enough time for the present system to destroy the political reputation of Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Mr Jenkin is a rigorously honest minister who works by the rules and is astute enough to appreciate how they are damaging him. The system rewards the profligate and punishes the prudent although it was set up with great care and expense to do the reverse.

One reason Mr Jenkin plunged into an embarrassing bout-lure with the London borough of Haringey was that failure to act quickly could have landed him with a writ from the council. Some councils have already disputed his cuts in court. Others have just grumbled.

Some more discreet grumblers are Conservatives from the shires, apprehensive of the county council elections in May.

Merger of London colleges agreed despite protests

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Plans to merge seven of London's colleges of art, design and technology were agreed yesterday, in spite of last-minute pleas that a decision should be postponed on educational grounds.

The London Institute, which will open in January 1986 under a newly appointed director, will merge four art colleges, Camberwell, St Martin's, Central, and Chelsea, with the London College of Printing, the London College of Fashion, and the College for the Distributive Trades.

The decision was taken by a subcommittee of the Inner London Education Authority. Earlier, Mr Ian Tregear, principal of Camberwell School of Art and Crafts and chairman of an academic steering committee, had asked for time to consider the educational aims and objectives of the proposed institute.

He explained to *The Times* that the colleges recognized the need for the institute because the Ilea was having to cut £13 million off the budget for specialist colleges and polytechnics as a result of rate-capping. But he believed a final decision should not have been taken until it had also been decided that it made educational sense.

At yesterday's launch of the new Institute, Ilea members denied that its creation had anything to do with cuts. Mr Neil Fletcher, chairman of the further and higher education subcommittee, said that it was about increasing opportunities for London people, and claimed it was an "exciting hope" for art and allied education in inner London.

Drive to save centres

THE GOVERNMENT

Kather Rantzen, the television personality, yesterday helped to launch a campaign to save more than one thousand advice centres threatened by spending cuts.

More than half of the 2,000 Citizens' Advice Bureaux, law centres and young people's counselling services are thought to be at risk because of rate-capping and the abolition

Estate agent jailed for deceiving charity

THE GOVERNMENT

An estate agent who deceived a charity to increase his profits was jailed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday and told by Judge Hilliard that he had brought his profession into disrepute.

Ronald O'Dell, aged 58, a senior partner in Potter's Estate Agents, Hampstead, London, was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment, with all but four months of it suspended. He

Council case on cuts adjourned

THE GOVERNMENT

The High Court challenge brought by Bradford, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire local authorities over what they say are unlawful government increases in spending limits, was adjourned yesterday and is expected to resume at Lord's Crown Court at the end of the week.

Mr Justice Kennedy, sitting in London, adjourned legal submissions to Leeds where he is sitting on other matters.

Syria scorns Arafat deal with Jordan as plot to kill Palestinian cause

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The Syrian Cabinet yesterday formally opposed the new accord between Mr. Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, and King Hussein of Jordan on the grounds that it was intended "to liquidate the Palestinian cause".

Syria is thus opposing the new entente between Arafat and Hussein with almost as much vehemence as the Israelis.

The agreement, concluded on February 11, calls for a "confederated" Arab state of Palestine in which Jordan - one of Syria's principal opponents in the Arab world - would negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians together with a token PLO delegation.

The Syrians fear that King Hussein will accept a Camp David type agreement with Israel which would effectively deprive the Palestinians of any chance of sovereign power and - more importantly - would further isolate Syria.

Predictably Mr. Abdul Rahim Ahmad, a senior PLO official in Amman, yesterday insisted that the minimum the United States could do by the way of response was to recognize the right of the Palestinians to a country of their own. But the terms of the

accord do not suggest that a sovereign state is in the offing. Under the accord, Jordan and the PLO have agreed "to move towards the achievement of a peaceful and just settlement" of the Middle East conflict on the following principles:

1. Total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1976 for a comprehensive peace as set out in United Nations and UN Security Council resolutions.
2. The right of self-determination for the Palestinian people: Palestinians will exercise their inalienable right of self-determination when Jordanians and Palestinians do so in the context of the formation of the proposed confederated Arab states of Jordan and Palestine.
3. A resolution of the problem of Palestinian refugees in accordance with UN resolutions.
4. A resolution of the Palestine question in all its aspects.
5. Peace negotiations will be conducted under the auspices of an international conference in which five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the conflict will participate, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representa-

tive of the Palestine people, within a joint (Jordanian-Palestinian) delegation.

The terms of the accord contain both questions and traps. The Jordanians, for example, are bound to have the decisive say in any negotiations over the occupied West Bank.

In theory, the agreement includes conditional acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242 which carries an implicit recognition of the state of Israel.

But to suggest that the "Palestine question" can be resolved "to all its aspects" begs many questions. Will final negotiations, for example, include the right to Palestinians to return to territories which became part of the state of Israel in 1948? Will it include financial reimbursement for legally owned land which became Israeli property in 1948?

The Jordanians are saying that it is "premature" to define the confederated Jordanian-Palestinian states at present. But both the Israelis and the Syrians would like to have the details at the earliest possible opportunity.

Israeli budget seeks 5% fall in living standards

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel's Government yesterday continued its struggle to rescue the economy by tabling an austerity budget in the Knesset and convening emergency talks designed to prevent the new tripartite package deal on wages and prices from collapsing.

Mr. Yitzhak Mordechai, the Finance Minister, said the state budget for 1985/86 entails a drop of 5 per cent in living standards on top of the 7.5 per cent fall recorded last year. It allows for a total expenditure of some \$23 billion (£22 million).

The budget is accompanied by a controversial Budget Principles Bill which imposes penalties on civil servants who overspend their departmental budgets, but permits their ministers to veto these penalties. The Bill has infuriated senior civil servants and only scraped through Cabinet by a vote of 11-9.

Officials are hoping the new budget, involving Government

spending cuts and tax increases, will help to convince a sceptical US administration that sufficient steps are being taken to solve the economic crisis. Mr. Mordechai is due to leave on an official visit to Washington later this week.

In recent weeks, the Israelis have rejected a US suggestion of a large devaluation of the shekel. But Mr. Mordechai has announced that legislation to be introduced soon will prevent governments financing themselves by using the Bank of Israel to print money.

The continuing fall in living standards, combined with the unpopularity of the Lebanon war, is regarded by observers as the main reason behind the growth in the number of citizens disappearing for lengthy periods. Up-to-date statistics are hard to obtain, but the most recent, issued last week, showed a "net migration balance" of 17,000 in 1984 compared with 3,000 the year before.

PLO man's widow fears trial bias

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The trial of Muhammad Husain Rashid, the Palestinian accused on involvement in the killing of moderate PLO leader Issam Sartawi at the Socialist International in Portugal in April 1983 was adjourned yesterday 10 minutes after it began in Albufeira.

The defendant said he would start a hunger strike. The trial is to resume in April.

The delay is for the Supreme Court to consider a request by Sartawi's widow that the jurors be chosen from three different towns rather than only Albufeira, to prevent possible bias out of fear of retaliation by the radical Palestinian Abu Nidal group.

In January last year Mr. Rashid was acquitted of murdering Sartawi and given a light sentence for having a false passport.

The first public split within the Lebanese guerrilla resistance movement has been made in an open dispute between the Shia Muslim Hezbollah (Party of God) militia and the Amal organization which has hitherto spoken on behalf of the majority of Shia militants in Lebanon.

Fierce street fighting overnight between the Hezbollah and Amal gunmen in the centre of the capital suggests that things are likely to get worse before they get better.

Most guerrilla movements of this kind experience an internal schism between those who feel they are founding fathers of nationalist resistance and those followers who believe the founders were not radical enough.

In the case of the Hezbollah, they are now openly alleging that Amal tried to negotiate with the Israelis when the Israeli Army first invaded Lebanon in 1982, a claim made all the more painful by the fact that Amal did indeed talk to the occupation army on its arrival.

A prominent Shia Muslim

businessman outside Sidon, for example, is currently proclaiming his resistance to the Israeli occupation of his country although, only a few months ago, he was entertaining Mr. Moshe Arens, the former Israeli Minister of Defence at his home. His situation is fairly typical. Many Shias welcomed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon since the Israelis were trying to crush the Palestine Liberation Organization which had occupied Shia villages for seven years.

AIRPORT STRIKE: Security guards at Beirut airport went on strike yesterday to back demands for job reforms by a security policeman who commanded a Boeing 707 here on Saturday (AFP reports).

The airport guards, said there would be other "negative" actions if the authorities did not quickly implement the hijacker's demands for a revision of the system of promotions and job assignments among Lebanese security police. They also warned the authorities not to take any positive action against the hijacker, Doreid Hassan.

Shia split erupts in Beirut battle

From Our Own Correspondent, Beirut

The first public split within the Lebanese guerrilla resistance movement has been made in an open dispute between the Shia Muslim Hezbollah (Party of God) militia and the Amal organization which has hitherto spoken on behalf of the majority of Shia militants in Lebanon.

Fierce street fighting overnight between the Hezbollah and Amal gunmen in the centre of the capital suggests that things are likely to get worse before they get better.

Most guerrilla movements of this kind experience an internal schism between those who feel they are founding fathers of nationalist resistance and those followers who believe the founders were not radical enough.

In the case of the Hezbollah, they are now openly alleging that Amal tried to negotiate with the Israelis when the Israeli Army first invaded Lebanon in 1982, a claim made all the more painful by the fact that Amal did indeed talk to the occupation army on its arrival.

A prominent Shia Muslim

Iran to free invalid war prisoners

Bahrain (Reuters) - Iran and Iraq, criticized by a United Nations team for their treaty of Gulf war prisoners, say they are ready to set some of them free.

Mr. Hussein Moussani, the Iranian Prime Minister, yesterday said Iran would release all crippled and sick Iraqi prisoners unilaterally. He gave no date but hoped Iraq would reciprocate.

Iran holds about 50,000 prisoners-of-war and Iraq some

10,000, according to diplomats in the region.

In Baghdad, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday Iraq was ready to implement prisoner exchange and other recommendations of the UN team, provided the Security Council agreed a programme binding on both parties.

The three-man UN team, which toured the prison camps last month, said in their report that both sides treated prisoners harshly.

Unita postpones release of hostages again

Johannesburg - The release of at least 22 foreigners, including three Britons, captured last December by the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, has been postponed yet again, according to international Red Cross sources (Michael Hornsby writes).

Next Sunday is now thought to be the earliest possible date for their release. The captives are understood to have been waiting at Jambao for at least a fortnight.

Police crack down on riots in Indian cities

Delhi (AP) - Curfew and shoot-on-sight orders have been imposed in two cities after seven people were killed by police during protests over the death of a popular prince, the Press Trust of India reported.

Police officials in Rajasthan state gave a different casualty toll than the news agency. They said four civilians were killed and 16 wounded in Deeg, about 80 miles south of Delhi, and in Bharatpur, 20 miles further south, before the curfew went into effect.

Moscow adjusts the set for foreigners

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Pravda yesterday carried large front page photographs of President Chernenko and Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, casting votes in Sunday's local Soviet elections, conveying the impression that the old guard is still in command at the Kremlin.

But the prevailing impression in Moscow is that Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the 53-year-old heir apparent, is increasingly in charge of day-to-day affairs, even though officials are not yet prepared to admit as much to the Russian people.

On Sunday Soviet television showed a brief film of Mr. Chernenko voting, although officials had earlier invited correspondents to witness Mr. Gorbachev vote on the ground that the President was too ill to appear.

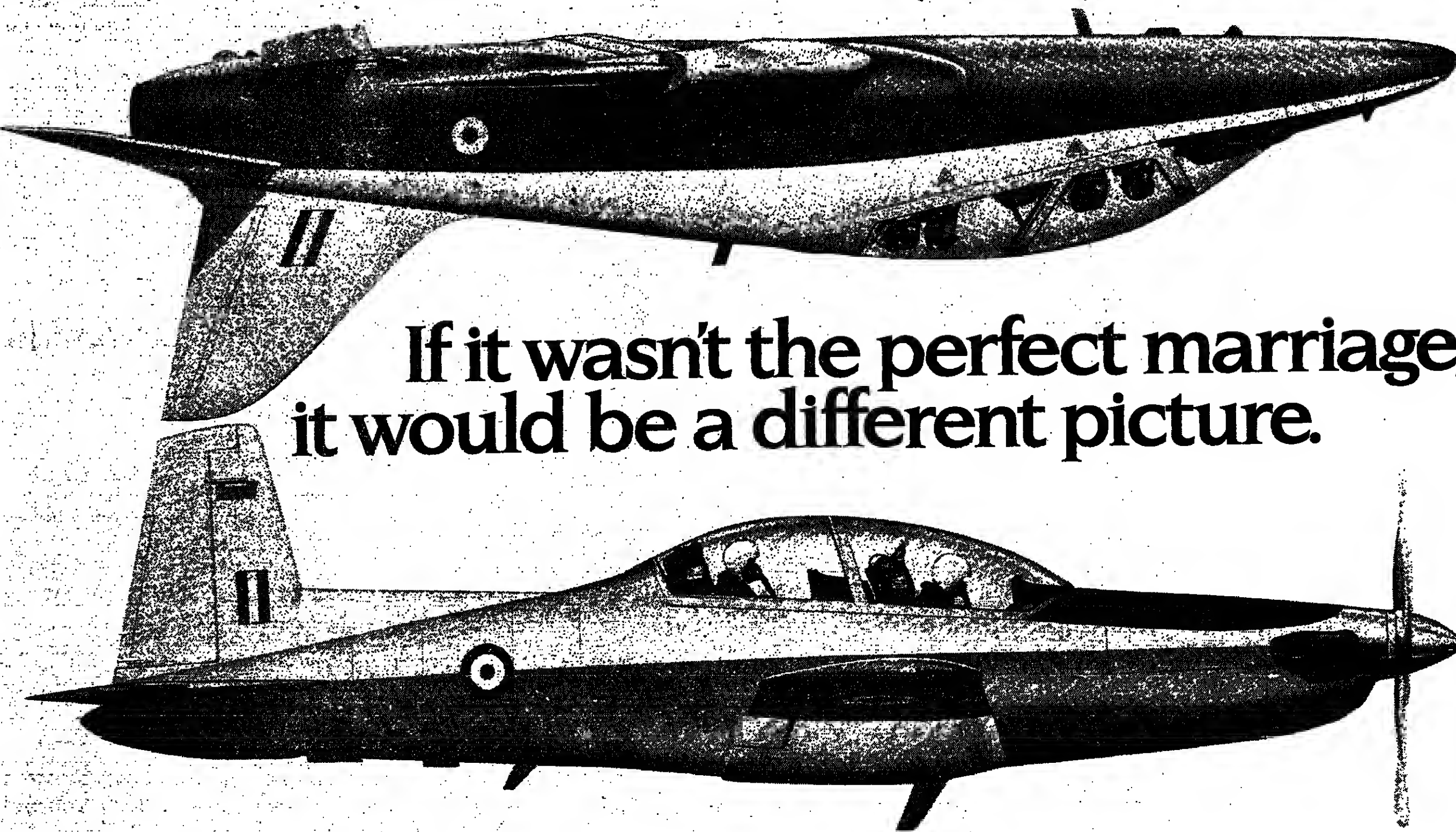
Diplomats said the Kremlin was apparently trying to convey different messages to foreign and domestic opinion with foreigners clearly being told that Mr. Gorbachev was acting leader.

Medical sources noted that only Mr. Chernenko's right side was shown, suggesting his left side may have been affected by a stroke.

The current visit of Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, to Italy suggests the Kremlin believes Mr. Chernenko's condition is stable and no Politburo crisis is imminent.

Pravda yesterday said the local elections - in which only party-approved candidates were allowed to stand - had demonstrated the people's warm approval of and unanimous support for the party leadership. It reported a turnout of over 99 per cent.

Gromyko visit, page 8



If it wasn't the perfect marriage, it would be a different picture.

Only one aircraft provides the perfect lead-up to advanced training on the BAe Hawk.

Only one aircraft fully meets the RAF's performance requirements for its new basic trainer.

Only one aircraft, built in Scotland and Humberside, can boast 80% UK equipment.

Only one aircraft can sustain employment levels into the 1990's with real export prospects.

The BAe PC-9. Any other aircraft, whatever the reason, will be less than the RAF and Britain deserves.

BRITISH AEROSPACE PC-9
Richmond Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT2 50S

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, is due to arrive in Britain tomorrow on an extraordinary mission for the leader of a friendly Commonwealth country. He will be proposing to the Oxford Union a motion directly critical of one of the most fundamental policies pursued by successive British governments of different parties for the past 35 years. He will be arguing that "the Western nuclear alliance is morally indefensible".

There are hopes that he will present his case in such a way as to give an unwelcome surprise to the Government's critics and to cause less offence to British ministers than might be expected. But merely in proposing such a motion he is taking a significant step further in diplomatic terms than his declared policy of refusing to have nuclear weapons on New Zealand territory or in her waters.

It is hardly surprising that British ministers are angered and that their general intention is to play it fairly tough with Mr Lange. But how tough would it be wise for them to be? They would be entirely justified, it seems to me, in expressing themselves forcibly in private conversation. Mr Lange should be left in no doubt that his actions are regarded as potentially destabilizing to the Western alliance, if his example proves infectious, and that it is unbecoming for the New Zealand Prime Minister to seek to undermine British policy while a guest in this country.

Talk of putting issue to the test

That may be all that British ministers need to do to prevent further difficulties between the two governments. There are signs that Mr Lange does not wish to push the dispute. He has been saying that he believes the majority of Royal Navy ships do not carry nuclear weapons, and that it may therefore not be necessary to ask them if they are doing so when they enter New Zealand waters.

There had been some talk in Ministry of Defence circles of sending some British ships with nuclear weapons to New Zealand to put the issue to the test. But there would be no diplomatic confrontation even if New Zealand does not intend to ask awkward questions.

Yet even if further difficulties between the British and New Zealand governments can be avoided, the episode raises broader issues. How far is it sensible for the larger countries in the alliance to go on trying to bring the smaller ones into line? If private persuasion fails should public pressure be applied? If diplomatic means are not enough, should economic sanctions be employed?

Undue pressure may backfire

There is always the danger of the smaller members of the alliance opting out of their more embarrassing obligations if they can do so with impunity. Would Belgium be on the brink of accepting cruise missiles without overt pressure from the United States? Would there be much chance of the Dutch deciding in favour in November if they did not feel their allies breathing down their necks? Might New Zealand's example not prove infectious if it manages to defy the United States and Britain?

Yet there is always the danger of setting up counterpressures. When the United States used economic sanctions in the attempt to dissuade its European allies from proceeding with the Siberian gas pipeline, it succeeded only in provoking one of the most bitter disputes between allied governments since NATO was founded.

Economic sanctions against New Zealand now could probably be effective. It is most unlikely that Britain would seek to impose its defence requirements upon New Zealand by such means. But there is talk in Congress of using trade restrictions to force New Zealand to maintain a defence policy acceptable to the United States.

Yet at what cost to the broader interests of the Western alliance? It is an association of free peoples and independent governments, who cannot be coerced. For that reason its members are not bound equally and they never will be. It can be held together only by the larger members accepting that they will not be able to get all their own way. Mr Lange deserves criticism, but he will receive sympathy if he is bullied too obviously.

First general election in Pakistan for eight years goes according to Zia's plan

Top ministers fall behind as counting of votes begins

From Michael Hamlyn, Islamabad

Pakistan's first parliamentary elections for eight years went "according to my predictions," the President, General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, said last night.

What the general, who is in no danger of losing his own post since he regarded it as having been confirmed by a referendum last December, did not predict but might have expected, is that a number of his ministers and close advisers are trailing in the polls.

In fact, President Zia might be quite pleased to see a few ministers lose. Before the polls opened he said the defeat of his ministers would not be a personal defeat for him or his regime, but would "lend credibility to the elections".

Ministers who were well behind as counting proceeded included the Defence Minister, the Minister for Sport and Culture, and the Labour Minister.

The Information Minister, Mr Raja Zafar Ul-Haq, a close adviser of the President, was also well behind as counting proceeded in his Rawalpindi constituency. So was the Mayor of Rawalpindi and a senior presidential adviser on trade.

The turnout figures were not immediately available, but reports from polling stations show that in Punjab - particularly in the rural areas - the turnout had been around 70 per cent.

In Sind, the southern province which suffered big disturbances in the autumn of 1983, the turnout was reported to be much lower.

Reports there suggested it might be as low as 15 to 20 per cent. In the 1977 election Sind reported a 40 per cent turnout, compared with a national average of 57 per cent.

The first results recorded came from the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier. There polls as high as 80 per cent were recorded. But the tribes tend to do things rather differently from other folk. The votes are often collected by the tribal leader and all cast by him. In the first constituency declared, a tribal area covering the highly sensitive border area of Parachinar, the winning candidate received 830 votes. The remaining six candidates got three votes divided among them.

The opposition group of 11 parties in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy called for a total boycott of the elections, saying they were a fraud.

President Zia seeing the turnout figures coming close to his prediction that 40 to 50 per cent would be a good result, said "the opposition threat has turned out to be a spent cartridge".

General Zia came to vote in Rawalpindi, bringing his daughter with him. Someone pointed out that it was illegal to bring someone else into the polling booth, but he brushed them off, saying it was good training for the young to see democracy in action.

A reporter also noted that the general voted for a candidate who is not well regarded by a number of the regime's senior figures.

In order to keep the elections as unhindered as possible, more arrests were made of opposition leaders to add to the hundreds already picked up. Yesterday's arrests included the secretary generals of two principal MRD parties, the Pakistan National Party and the Tehrik-i-Istislahi. Mr Qaswar Gardezi and Mr Fasih Wardag respectively.

In Arifwala, in Punjab, two people were killed as rival supporters clashed. One died in Matari, in Sind. In Bannu, in the Frontier province, a crowd of supporters of one candidate surrounded a polling station, and the police withdrew, taking their injured with them. Three ballot boxes were captured.

There were protests in Lahore and in Peshawar and a total of 27 people were unofficially reported to have been arrested in the two provincial capitals. A further four arrests were seen in Rawalpindi. A protest march which was prevented from streaming out of a Lahore mosque turned angry and a number of buses were burned.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."



President's choice: General Zia casting his vote yesterday in Rawalpindi

Rawalpindi, bringing his daughter with him. Someone pointed out that it was illegal to bring someone else into the polling booth, but he brushed them off, saying it was good training for the young to see democracy in action.

A reporter also noted that the general voted for a candidate who is not well regarded by a number of the regime's senior figures.

In order to keep the elections as unhindered as possible, more arrests were made of opposition leaders to add to the hundreds already picked up.

Yesterday's arrests included the secretary generals of two principal MRD parties, the Pakistan National Party and the Tehrik-i-Istislahi.

Mr Qaswar Gardezi and Mr Fasih Wardag respectively.

In Arifwala, in Punjab, two people were killed as rival supporters clashed. One died in Matari, in Sind. In Bannu, in the Frontier province, a crowd of supporters of one candidate surrounded a polling station, and the police withdrew, taking their injured with them.

Three ballot boxes were captured.

There were protests in Lahore and in Peshawar and a total of 27 people were unofficially reported to have been arrested in the two provincial capitals.

A further four arrests were seen in Rawalpindi. A protest march which was prevented from streaming out of a Lahore mosque turned angry and a number of buses were burned.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Bloody weekend for Zimbabwe

From Jan Raath, Harare

Up to 10 people were killed in separate incidents in the bloodiest weekend in the run-up to Zimbabwe's June elections.

Five supporters of the United African National Council of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, three women and two men were gunned down in a bizarre series of executions on a public platform at Hwange railway station in north-west Zimbabwe on Sunday.

In Bulawayo, at least three people were killed as rival gangs of the ruling Zanu (PF) party and Zapu, the opposition party of Mr Joshua Nkomo, fought pitched battles on the streets.

In Kwekwe, in the midlands, a white farmer, Mr Oscar Fraser, and his wife, Sybil, both in their fifties, died in a mysterious blaze at their farm.

Sources said police were initially treating the incident as guerrilla-inspired violence.

In the coal mining town of Hwange, the killings took place after a party of about 50 UANC supporters had boarded a train back to Bulawayo, having organized a rally there in the morning.

Mr Walter Mthimkulu, UANC's first vice-president, said: "When the passengers refused to move from the train, they were manhandled off and shot at point-blank range with shot and arrows. All five died instantly."

Deployment of police in the Bulawayo townships of Njube, Sizinda, Nkulamao and Tshabalala on Sunday eventually broke up almost continuous violence there.

Two young supporters of Zanu (PF) were stabbed and taken to death, while a third, a schoolboy marching with a mob of Zapu supporters, was shot dead. Police did not confirm reports he was killed by a police bullet.

Mr Walter Mthimkulu, UANC's first vice-president, said: "When the passengers refused to move from the train, they were manhandled off and shot at point-blank range with shot and arrows. All five died instantly."

Deployment of police in the Bulawayo townships of Njube, Sizinda, Nkulamao and Tshabalala on Sunday eventually broke up almost continuous violence there.

Two young supporters of Zanu (PF) were stabbed and taken to death, while a third, a schoolboy marching with a mob of Zapu supporters, was shot dead. Police did not confirm reports he was killed by a police bullet.

Mr Walter Mthimkulu, UANC's first vice-president, said: "When the passengers refused to move from the train, they were manhandled off and shot at point-blank range with shot and arrows. All five died instantly."

Deployment of police in the Bulawayo townships of Njube, Sizinda, Nkulamao and Tshabalala on Sunday eventually broke up almost continuous violence there.

Two young supporters of Zanu (PF) were stabbed and taken to death, while a third, a schoolboy marching with a mob of Zapu supporters, was shot dead. Police did not confirm reports he was killed by a police bullet.

Solidarity hits out at economic failures

Warsaw (Reuters) - Poland's

banned Solidarity free trade union attacked the Government's economic performance yesterday as cabinet ministers reworked plans for an unpopular new increase in food prices.

The Solidarity chairman, Mr Lech Walesa, who had called a 15-minute general strike for Thursday, issued a detailed criticism by the union's economic and political advisers of the price rise proposals and the economic strategy of the Communist authorities.

Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, called his Government into session after the officially recognized unions, OPZZ also rejected food price increases at the weekend, saying they would raise the cost of living by up to 4.2 per cent.

The union's report attacked the Government for a wide range of economic failures including housing shortage which it said were more serious than the quantitative and qualitative fall in food consumption.

It said food price increases would drive a growing number of families into poverty, which clearly violated the principle of social justice.

"Even if the average real income were kept at the present level, as the authorities claim, (price increases) would mean a further decline (in living standards) for at least half the nation," Solidarity said.

His appointment completes Cabinet changes at the start of Mr Reagan's second term. Other appointments are Mr William Bennett, Education Secretary; Mr Donald Hodel, Interior Secretary; Mr Jolo Herrington, Energy Secretary; and Mr James Baker, Treasury Secretary.

General Vernon Walters, now retired, awaits approval to become US Ambassador to the United Nations.

Manila - Five people were injured, including two Swiss tourists, in a blaze which gutted a Manila hotel yesterday (Keith Dalton writes).

The blaze at the six-storey Iseya Hotel was Manila's seventh hotel fire since October. It began on the fourth floor shortly after midnight.

Twelve days earlier the five-star Regent of Manila Hotel was razed in a four-day fire which killed 25 people.

Police and arson investigators believe all seven fires - which have claimed 68 lives - have been deliberately set by either urban terrorists or professional arsonists.

Manila - Five people were injured, including two Swiss tourists, in a blaze which gutted a Manila hotel yesterday (Keith Dalton writes).

The blaze at the six-storey Iseya Hotel was Manila's seventh hotel fire since October. It began on the fourth floor shortly after midnight.

Twelve days earlier the five-star Regent of Manila Hotel was razed in a four-day fire which killed 25 people.

Gadaffi tells America's black troops to desert

From Christopher Thomas

Washington

Much to the fury of the American Government, Colonel Gadaffi, the Libyan leader, has spoken, via satellite, to a conference of one of the strangest Black Muslim sects in the United States. In a rambling, impassioned 30-minute monologue he urged black soldiers to desert and join black American civilians to fight against "your racist oppressors".

"This imperialist country must be destroyed. Otherwise the nation of blacks will be destroyed. Islam will be destroyed. The state of Red Indians will be destroyed. We are ready to give you arms because your cause is just. We are with you, don't worry. You have to trust us... the final victory will be soon."

The speech was watched on a large-screen television in an armory in a poor section of Chicago on Sunday. The 15,000-member audience belonged to a small sect known as the Nation of Islam, which seeks "creation of a black independent state within America."

It was led by Mr Louis Farrakhan, whose extremist and anti-Semitism did much to taint the image of the Rev Jesse Jackson, former contender for the Democratic presidential nomination. Mr Jackson has since been careful to distance himself from Mr Farrakhan, who exploited the relationship to gain publicity greatly disproportionate to the size of his following.

Colonel Gadaffi's speech once more put Mr Farrakhan in the headlines. He described the Libyan leader as a "fellow struggler" in the cause of liberation of our people.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

He said the army necessary for blacks to form their own nation was to be found in the 40,000 blacks in the US military. That great number of blacks in the armed forces meant that whites were using blacks to die in wars fought for purposes determined by whites.

Colonel Gadaffi said American whites had refused to grant blacks and Indians, either political or social power and the only recourse was to secede from white America.

"They refuse to see you as citizens in America... it is very shameful to see a super-power and great nation like America committing this sin against you. You have the right to struggle, to create a 'separate independent state'."

Reports put Indian train blaze toll at 100

Delhi (AFP) - About 100

passengers were killed when fire swept through a speeding train in eastern India on Saturday, the United News of India news agency said yesterday. The official toll is only 34.

A journalist on the Nagpur-bound train counted 62 bodies, the agency said.

The fire swept through two coaches of the train whose alarm system had been disconnected to prevent misuse, according to a Press Trust of India report. The accident appeared to be building up into one of India's worst train disasters.

Swaziland frees British woman

Mbabane (Reuters) - Swazi-

land's Government has freed a British woman, Mrs Felicia Forrest, held since last Thursday by the acting British High Commissioner Mr Michael Cox, said.

Mrs Forrest from Gloucester, who has been working in Swaziland for 10 years administering scholarship awards, had not been issued with a formal deportation order, but will leave for home on Thursday.

Iranian refugees step up protests

Copenhagen (Reuters) - About

a hundred Iranian refugees followed up a weekend sit-in at Copenhagen Cathedral with protests outside the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday against extradition orders affecting two of their countrymen, effective from tonight.

The actions came after an 11-day hunger strike by 30 Gulf War refugees in protest against a Danish refusal to grant political asylum to Iranians.

Poison in food

Peking (Reuters) - Ten

Chinese construction workers at a mine in Henan Province died after a cook made a mistake and seasoned their breakfast with acid crystals instead of salt, the Workers Daily said.

Famine message

Addis Ababa (AP) - Editor-

ial Isaac Cohen (AP) Mengistu in a message opening an OAU meeting of foreign ministers said Africa must accept final responsibility for present economic woes and famine.

Gas cloud

Belgrade (AP) - A cloud of

ammonia gas poisoned 18 workers and firemen at a nitrogen factory in Pančevo yesterday, the national news agency reported. The "leakage" occurred because of problems in the plant's cooling section.

Factory shooting

Cortina, Switzerland (AP) -

An Italian factory worker here shot and wounded five colleagues, holding one of them hostage, and then shot himself in the head.

Suspect killed

Nairobi (AP) - The suspected

killer of Mr John McCready, a British-born former magistrate, was killed in a gun battle with police, near Nyeri, 100 miles north of here.

Port closed

Alexandria (Reuters) - High

winds and heavy seas forced the closure of Egypt's Mediterranean port of Alexandria for the day trapping 21 vessels.

Drug boy held

Hong Kong (AFP) - Police

here arrested a boy aged 14 in a raid on a heroin trafficking ring in the Kowloon area of Kowloon.

Starring role

Manchester, Maine (AP) -

Samantha Smith, aged 12, whose letter to the former Soviet leader, Mr Yuri Andropov, won her VIP treatment from Moscow and worldwide attention, has been picked for a big part in a television adventure series with Robert Wagner.

Islamabad linked to A-parts smuggler

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The Government of Pakistan operated inside the United States for nine months in an attempt to obtain timing devices whose main function is to trigger nuclear bombs, it was reported yesterday.

The New York Times, quoting court documents and federal officials, said a Pakistani agent, Mr Nazir Ahmed Vaid, was arrested last June by federal agents while he was trying to smuggle 50 of the devices out of Houston. Customs service agents, operating under cover, had been monitoring his activities since October 1983, when he first placed the order for the devices, known as krytrons.

Mr Ejaz Azin, Pakistan's ambassador to the US, was quoted as denying that Mr Vaid had any official connection with the Pakistani Government.

"The Government of Pakistan has absolutely nothing to do with this individual. He is a private trader, and that is all we know about him."

The paper said that at the time of Mr Vaid's arrest, customs agents seized a series of letters directly linking Mr Vaid to Mr S. A. Butt, who was identified as a director of supply and procurement for the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr Butt is widely known to American and European arms control officials as the key operative in Pakistan's successful attempts in Europe in the 1970s to obtain the technology and resources for the enrichment of uranium and the reprocessing of plutonium, the paper said.

Mr Vaid was found guilty of one count of violating American export law, given the mildest sentence possible and deported within three months.

Britain calls in Pretoria envoy over arrests

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The South African Ambassador in London was called to the Foreign Office yesterday to hear of Britain's concern over last week's arrests and detentions of black anti-apartheid leaders in his home country.

Mr Denis Worrall, who arrived as ambassador last year, saw Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State with responsibility for Africa, who described their discussion as "helpful and useful."

Radio Four later that the Government was most concerned about the detentions without trial. Those who were arrested and charged did at least come before the courts - which in South Africa remained independent.

But the minister opposed any suggestion of sanctions against South Africa. Even black opinion in South Africa was divided on the issue, he said.

Carbide will fight on says boss

Charleston (AP) - The Union

Carbide Corporation will "fight right to the end" any legal attempts to prove the company was negligent in the Bhopal disaster that left more than 2,000 people dead, Mr Warren Anderson, the company chairman, said in an interview published here.

A negotiated settlement would avoid years of tangled court proceedings and the company had no intention of ducking responsibility to the victims, he said.

Evacuation of 'slaves' delayed

For those who find it hard to believe this ad. A challenge.

Apple's famous Macintosh business computer is so unbelievably easy to use, you won't believe it.

Until you try it for yourself.

Which is why we're more than happy to challenge you to a no-obligation overnight test drive in your own home or office.

The test drive comes with a specially prepared software package designed to show you what Macintosh can do for you in your business and professional life.

And with what incredible ease it can do it.

Arranging the test drive is also simple. Just ring the Freefone number in the next column.

Within minutes of setting it up, you'll learn how easily Macintosh's considerable power can be placed under your control.

And by the end of the test drive, you'll be

in no doubt about something even more exciting.

How Macintosh's extensive and ever-growing software programme can unleash potential in you that you never knew you had.

A pretty bold claim, right?

It'll cost you nothing* to put it to the test.

For your nearest Apple dealer, dial 100 and ask for Freefone Apple. Or post the coupon.

Test drive a Macintosh. The business computer from Apple.

To: Apple Computer (UK) Ltd., Curzon House,
20-24 Lonsdale Road, London NW6 6RD.

Please send Test Drive details and address of my
Apple dealer.

Name _____

Company _____

Position _____

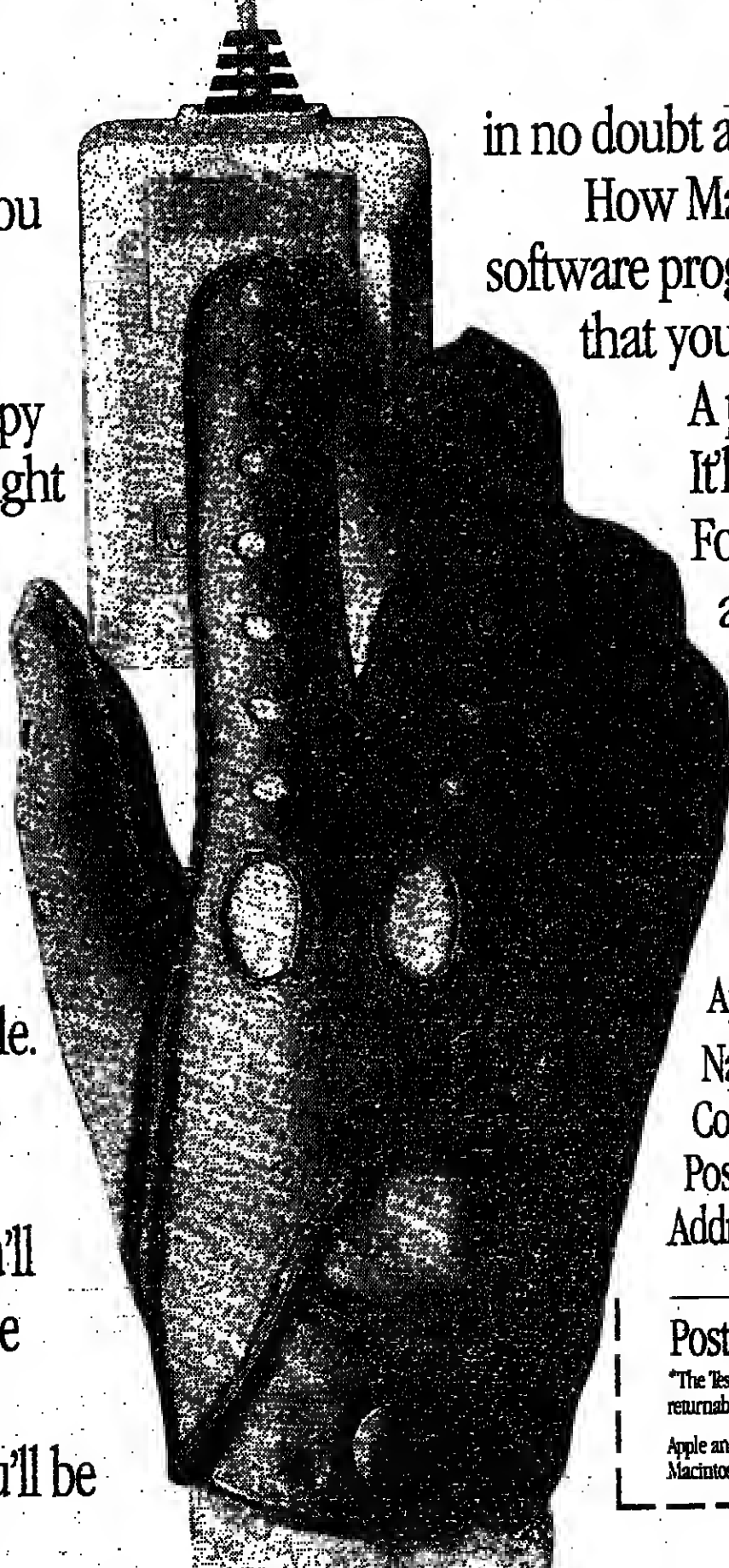
Address _____

Post Code _____ Telephone number _____

*The Test Drive is available to anyone prepared to leave a returnable deposit and to meet certain simple requirements.

Apple and the Apple Logo are trademarks of Apple Computer Inc. Macintosh is a trademark licensed to Apple Computer Inc.

Apple Computer



Sudan's refugee rescue puts millions of own people at risk

From Michael Prest, Khartoum

A warning that time is running out for the efforts to avert a devastating famine among Sudan's population has been made by the United Nations Development Programme, which this week will appeal for 600,000 tons of food for the country.

Mr Arthur Holcombe, resident representative of the UNDP, told me yesterday that without it, perhaps 2.5 million Sudanese, as distinct from the 1.5 million refugees who have recently flooded into the country, face starvation.

This week he would be writing to ambassadors of the main donor countries in Khartoum, asking what commitment their governments could make towards the 600,000 tons. So far, pledges total less than 100,000 tons, while the EEC is discussing, but has not approved, giving 100,000 tons of cereal.

On March 11, Mr Bradford Morse, special representative of the Emergency Office for Africa set up by the UN Secretary-General, will appeal for the 600,000 tons at a meeting of principal donors in Geneva.

It is estimated Sudan needs at least 1.2 million tons of cereal to feed its own population this

year. The United States is committed to giving 748,000 tons this year, but its programme probably stops around June. Therefore about 600,000 tons will be needed for the second half of the year.

Mr Holcombe said: "What we are seeing is that the donors have just not come through in a manner which will meet the gap."

One problem encountered by the Sudanese Government is that, as a result of efforts to alleviate the worst suffering of refugees in the country, many of its own citizens have been neglected, even though they too are suffering the dreadful consequences of four years of drought.

The appeal is designed, as a minimum, to redress what it sees as a serious and growing imbalance between the provision of food for refugees and for the Sudanese themselves.

But there is still the problem of moving food once it had been imported. The UNDP is reasonably confident that it is possible to import the large quantities of cereal envisaged. However, moving it around the country will require fuel which Sudan does not have and cannot buy.

Pope delays Lent retreat to meet Gromyko

Rome (Reuters) - The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, began a three-day visit to Italy yesterday and the Vatican announced that the Pope would interrupt his Lenten retreat to meet him.

Mr Gromyko, on his first visit to Italy in six years, will meet the Pope tomorrow morning in the private papal library, a Vatican spokesman said shortly after the minister arrived.

To receive Mr Gromyko the Pope will interrupt a week-long spiritual retreat in the Vatican which began on Sunday and during which he normally has no official engagements.

The spokesman said that although the Pope speaks Russian, Moscow has asked that an interpreter be present at the meeting, the first between the two men since they met at the Vatican in January 1979, three months after the Pope's election.

An official Vatican source said the Pope's decision to have the meeting showed his concern for East-West relations. American officials briefed the Pope last January on the US-Soviet agreement to resume disarmament negotiations.

As Mr Gromyko arrived, a small plane pulled a banner over Rome reading "Freedom for Sakharov", referring to the dissident Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel laureate banished in the Soviet city of Gorkiy.



Floral welcome: Mrs Lidya Gromyko receiving a bouquet from a Soviet Young Pioneer when she arrived with her husband at Leonardo da Vinci airport.

Mr Gromyko's first day in Rome was scheduled as private. After a brief, informal welcoming chat with the Foreign Minister, Signor Giulio Andreotti, at the airport, he was scheduled to go sightseeing.

In Moscow, Pravda yesterday praised improving trade ties with Italy. The article, head-

lined "Fruitful Co-operation", was seen by Western diplomats as designed to promote a favourable climate for talks.

Another article, in the trade union daily *Trud*, said Italy ranked third in trade with the Soviet Union among Western countries, with a turnover of 4.3 billion roubles (about \$4.3

billion) in 1984. Italian sources have said Mr Gromyko's meetings with Signor Andreotti, President Pertini and the Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, are expected to stress the doubts of some West European countries over President Reagan's plans for space weapons.

South Africa's 'black spots': Part 2

Symbolic struggle amidst squalor at Crossroads

In the second of two articles Michael Hornsby in Johannesburg looks at Pretoria's new policy of 'controlled urbanisation' of Africans in the Cape.

Sprawling over eight square miles of windblown sand dunes on the coast of False Bay, about 15 miles south-east of Cape Town, a new black township is taking shape. It has been named Khayelitsha, meaning "our place" in the Xhosa language, spoken by most Africans in the Cape.

The Government regards Khayelitsha as a big concession. Hitherto Africans have suffered a double discrimination in the Western Cape - first, in respect of whites and, second, in respect of mixed-race Coloureds, who have been given preference in allocation of housing and jobs.

Most recently the Government sought to prevent any new African settlement in the Western Cape, and for the last 20 years has frozen all development of established African townships in the Cape Town vicinity, refusing to build any new houses, schools or other facilities.

In theory, apart from those Africans already settled in the region, the others allowed to work in the area were limited numbers of rural migrants on temporary work permits. In practice, the inflow has been as unstoppable as the tide which defied King Canute.

In a pattern familiar in other countries, where an impoverished and dispossessed peasantry naturally gravitates towards the nearest source of economic activity, Africans from the Transkei and Ciskei tribal "homelands" have steadily drifted towards Cape Town and the Cape peninsula.

Most have been unable to find housing in the established black townships and are without permits. So one of the chief fruits of this exodus has been the growth of the Crossroads shanty town, a vast sprawl of wood and corrugated tin shacks outside Cape Town housing at least 70,000 people.

Crossroads grew over 10 years, rebuilding and reproducing itself faster than the police demolition squads could pull it down. Now, at last, the Government accepts that simply razing the shacks and

trucking their hapless dozens back to the over-populated "homelands" is not the answer. Bleak and sunless as it is, with its rows of identical two-room boxes each supposed to house a family of five or six, Khayelitsha, to which the authorities are trying to get the squatters to move, seems to the outsider a distinct improvement of the squalor and insecurity of Crossroads.

For the first time in the Western Cape, Africans who can afford it will be able to obtain 99-year leaseholds, and those unable either to buy or rent a house will be allowed to erect shacks on a "white and service" area, provided with water points and rudimentary toilets.

Most of the Crossroads squatters, however, remain extremely reluctant to move to the new township, partly because they would be farther from their places of work. In Crossroads they can also live rent-free and expand their makeshift huts at will.

As much as anything, though, Crossroads has become a symbol of the right of Africans and their families to settle and work where they can best earn a living. Khayelitsha is seen as just another attempt by the Government to control and control.

There is also the fear that if Crossroads is demolished, many of its residents, most of whom are "illegal" (without a permit to be in an urban area), could still be deported back to the "homelands" rather than rehoused at Khayelitsha.

In the wake of last week's violence in Crossroads, the Government responded by publicly acknowledging for the first time the permanence of three long-established African townships near Cape Town - Langa, Nyanga and Gugulethu, whose 135,000 inhabitants had also been under threat of removal to Khayelitsha.

There is unlikely to be peace, however, until the permanence of Crossroads is also recognized. For the first time, the Government seems to be genuinely groping towards a sensible policy for African urbanization in the Cape, but it is paying a heavy price for decades of deliberate neglect. Concluded

Needy put first by Singapore

From Stephen Taylor, Singapore

In its first session since the December general election, Singapore's new Parliament met yesterday to hear the outline of a government programme which has as its dominant theme a regard for the needy.

President Devan Nair told the city state's sixth Parliament in a brief speech that the Government would pay particular attention to the lower paid, who were finding it difficult to keep pace with change, while pursuing ambitious projects in the fields of housing and care for the aged.

The new Parliament, elected on December 22 to a poll which saw a significant swing against Mr Lee Kuan Yew's People's Action Party, has 25 new members out of 79 MPs and opposition benches which has doubled to two.

Since the election, which reflected unprecedented dissatisfaction with the PAP's autocratic style, the new generation leadership which is expected to take over from Mr Yew at the next election, has attempted to put more human face to PAP policy, emphasizing the Government's willingness to consult and modify.

President Nair's speech further underlined this approach. While the Government's main duties were to consolidate and improve on what had been achieved, he said, it would attempt to reach an accord with the electorate on the society they desired.

He targeted an economic growth rate of between five and seven per cent annually, along with concurrent increases in productivity of between three and five per cent.

Even more ambitious is the Government's intention to increase the present home ownership rate of 60 per cent to 80 per cent over the next five years through a new, undisclosed self-help scheme.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Morocco: Abd Assalam Yassine

By Caroline Moorehead

A writer and publisher, Abd Assalam Yassine, was recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment for a critical political article which appeared in *al-Sabeah* magazine.

His imprisonment came during a persecution of religious fundamentalists which has been spreading across North Africa in the last few months. In Tunisia, Islamic preachers have been arrested; in Libya, four members of the Muslim Brotherhood have been executed.

Mr Yassine was head of the inspector-training department of the Education Ministry.

A former Sufi, he had become a preacher of *Islam*, a philosophy of religious reform denouncing corruption and injustice in modern Islamic society. After writing an open letter to King Hassan, condemning widespread corruption in Morocco, he has been confined in a psychiatric hospital for more than three years.

In December, 1983, after his article appeared in *al-Sabeah*, Mr Yassine was arrested and taken to Meshta prison.



Mr Yassine: Imprisoned for political writing.

Kidnapped bishop freed

From Keith Dutton, Manila

A bishop, three nuns and five church workers kidnapped three days ago by Muslim rebels were yesterday released from the guerrillas' mountain hideout, military officials said.

They were freed after lengthy negotiations conducted through relatives of the kidnappers by two Roman Catholic priests.

More than a thousand troops had cordoned off mountain terrain surrounding Tungawan, 40 miles north of the southern port of Zamboanga.

They were set to move in when, 45 minutes after a military deadline for the negotiations passed, the southern military commander, Brigadier

General Delfin Castro, received an urgent radio message. "They are coming down from the mountain", he said, and ordered two helicopters to pick up Mr Federico Escaler and his eight companions.

Mr Escaler and 10 other people were abducted on Friday when about 20 heavily armed Muslim Liberation Front ambushed the mission bus in Zamboanga, 550 miles south of Manila.

They were herded into the bush but after a three-hour hike two elderly women, who could not keep up, were released.



Come on up to Abbey National's new Seven Day level!

Just £100 gets you started!

These days, your money has really to earn its keep. And Abbey National offers you the chance to get up to a higher level of interest for as little as £100. Small wonder that close to 1.5 million Abbey National Seven Day Accounts have been opened.

No notice over £2,500

You can deposit between £100 and £30,000 (£60,000 for joint accounts). You give seven days' notice to withdraw (it's surprising how few demands can't wait seven days). And, if you leave £2,500 in, we don't even need that notice. Interest (currently 8.75% net p.a.) is credited half-yearly. If that interest is left to grow in the account, the effective annual rate is even better, working out at 8.94%.

Use the coupon. Or come to your local branch. It's time for you to come on up to Seven Day level!

8.75% = 8.94% = 12.77%

To: Dept. 7 D.N., Abbey National Building Society, FREEPOST, United Kingdom House, 180 Oxford Street, London W1E 3YZ.

I/We enclose a cheque numbered _____ to be invested in a Seven Day Account at my/our local branch in _____.

Please send me full details and an application card.

Minimum investment £100. Maximum £30,000 per person. £60,000 joint account.

I/We understand that withdrawals can be made at any time, subject to my/our having given 7 days' written notice (no notice or charge provided a balance of £2,500 remains after withdrawal).

I/We understand that the rate may vary.

Full name(s) Mr/Ms/Miss _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Signature(s) _____ Date _____

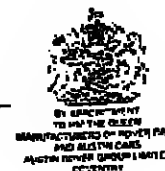
ABBEE NATIONAL SEVEN DAY ACCOUNT

Get the Abbey Habit

ABBEE NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY, ABBEE HOUSE, BAKER STREET, LONDON NW1 6XL

مكنا من الأصم

AUSTIN ROVER



"The Montego's strength lies in its being such an accomplished all-rounder."

MOTOR 19th Jan. 1985

"The Montego Estate has a wide, flat luggage platform - which is positively huge."

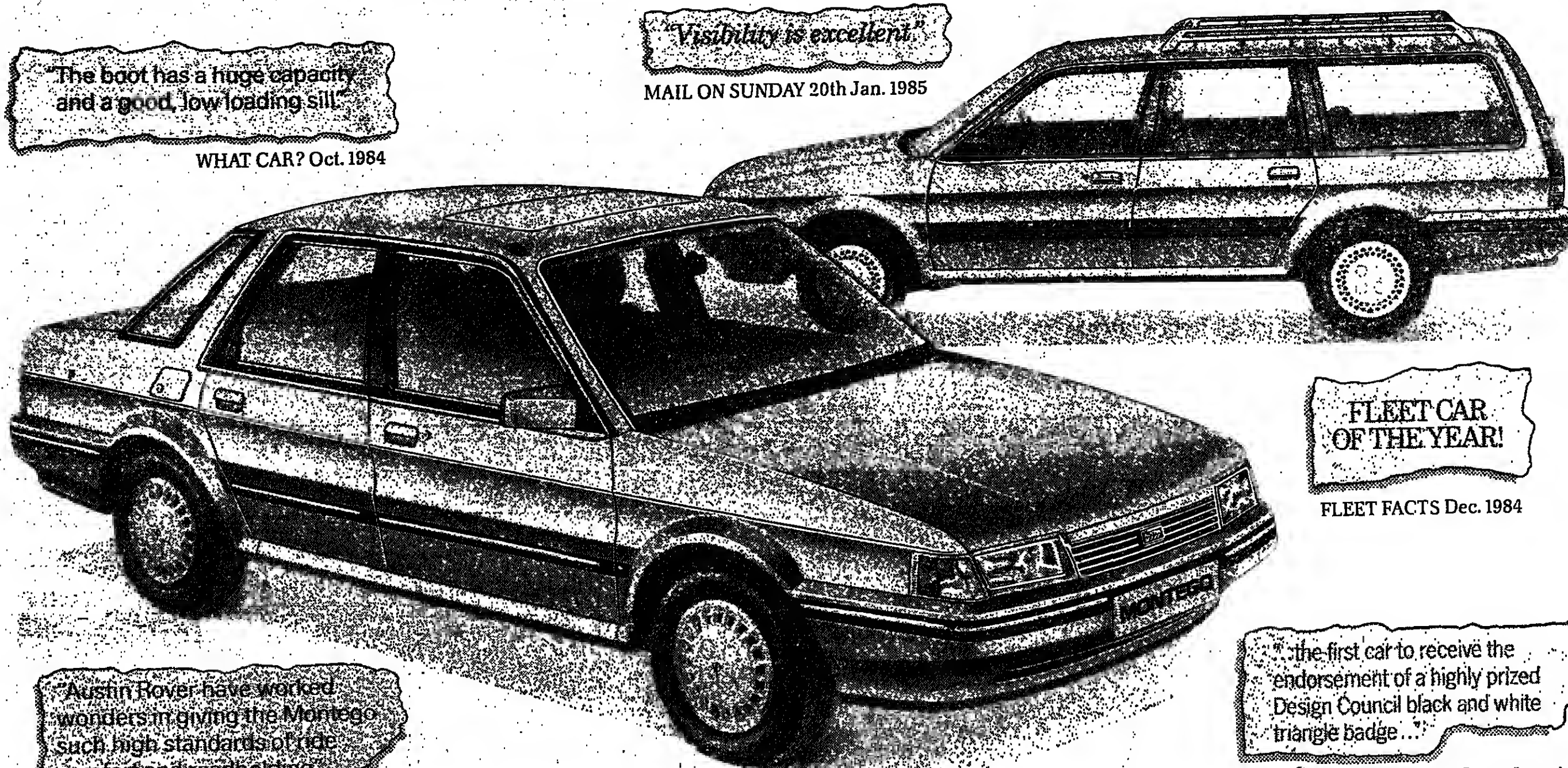
Clifford Webb
THE TIMES 11th Jan. 1985

"The boot has a huge capacity and a good, low loading sill."

WHAT CAR? Oct. 1984

"Visibility is excellent."

MAIL ON SUNDAY 20th Jan. 1985



FLEET CAR
OF THE YEAR!

FLEET FACTS Dec. 1984

"Austin Rover have worked wonders in giving the Montego such high standards of ride comfort and roadholding."

WHAT CAR? July 1984

"In its class the Montego's ride probably has no peers - it stands in comparison with cars of twice the price."

MOTOR 29th Sept. 1984

"...the first car to receive the endorsement of a highly prized Design Council black and white triangle badge..."



DESIGN SELECTION Magazine
July - August 1984

"The most economical car in its class by a considerable margin."

MOTOR 29th Sept. 1984

Sometimes you can believe all you read in the papers.

AUSTIN
MONTEGO
From Austin Rover

THE ARTS

Television
Tradition
of dignity

Television is almost exclusively a medium of language: while its power of communication lies in its ability to offer the viewer images, it remains completely saturated with words - many of which are never heard. Repercussions (Channel 4) is a rare programme which tells its story almost entirely in music and pictures. It is a series about some of the most eloquent music in the world, the music of the Afro-American roots of modern popular music. Each programme is a study in musical anthropology.

Last night's programme was devoted to the gospel quartets of Jefferson County, Alabama, who preserve, in impoverished industrial conurbations, the tradition of gospel music which derived from negro spirituals. The quartets were, in fact, quintets - a group of four men singing in close, idiosyncratic harmony backed up a fifth voice which carried the theme of the song. The groups' names themselves were eloquent of tradition: The Sterling Jubilee Singers, The Birmingham Sunshines, The Pattersonaires, The Harps of Melody.

The director, Geoffrey Haydon, said everything it was necessary to say about the society from which these musicians came with carefully chosen images of foundries wreathed in steam and illuminated by waterfalls of sparks, of simple wooden chapel pews polished to a rich shine by decades of devout use, of a translucent fingernail moon hanging above the unadorned cross on a church roof. Occasionally we were permitted to overhear the men in conversation, discussing their performances on Sundays to come with a rhythm evocative of cricket teams synchronizing diaries on the season's fixtures.

The climax of the programme was a Sunday gospel quartet programme "concert" being too grand a name, and "service" not quite correct for a long succession of performances. As group followed group, the intensive, intricate harmonies and their precise, restricted movements recalled the pop groups which had developed alongside - the Temptations, or the Stylistics. Clearly audible also were the African drum rhythms which were the subject of the series' opening programme. Repercussions is one of the small, honourable band of television programmes which is at pains to present its subjects with their dignity unravaged by the authority the medium confers on its practitioners.

Celia Brayfield

THE NATIONAL OVERSEAS
ST. Martin's Lane WC2
Box Office 01-836 3161 CC 01-240 2258

TOMORROW ONLY
AT 7.00

Anna Karenina
Iain Hamilton
"strongly recommended"
"atmospheric production"

STANDBY £6
FROM 6.15pm

Last year we answered over a million calls for help.

We are making one today.

Wherever there is cruelty to animals - in the home or in the wild, on farms, in zoos or circuses - the RSPCA is always just a phone call away.

Every kind of animal is our concern, and this is reflected in the 1,889 convictions we successfully secured throughout England and Wales in 1984.

Yet our existence depends entirely upon your voluntary contributions.

If you care about animals - all animals - help us to help them by making a donation, now.

Your money keeps us in action.

Enclose a donation of £... or Please charge my
Barcard/Visa/Access Card No.
(No cash funds, receipts are only sent on request.)

Name
Address
Postcode

Send coupon with your donation to: The Chairman, RSPCA, PRESTON, Lancashire, PR1 2 1ZA

Galleries
Superb sense of pictorial rhythm

Munch and the
Workers/Tradition
and Renewal:
Contemporary Art in
the GDR
Barbican

Art into Production
Crafts Council

Fabergé from the
Royal Collection
Queen's Gallery

It is taken for granted, these days, that Edvard Munch is a classic of twentieth-century painting. Or so we assume because he did not, after all, die until 1944, and was working to the last. But if we look a little more closely at his reputation we find, rather, that he is recognized as a classic of late nineteenth-century painting: all the works on which we base our image of Munch - *Anxiety*, *Lampire*, *Madonna*, *The Kiss*, *The Scream*, *Death in the Sickroom* - date from the 1890s, the period when Munch was at his most personally tormented and introverted, creating his own Secession in Norway and painting out his neuroses about death and the fatal woman in obsessive, vividly coloured pictures of nightmarish intensity. In all this he was very much a child of his time, but embodied its salient qualities more powerfully than anyone else, so that in the long years when Symbolism in the arts was out of style he, almost alone, continued to be seen and approved of.

Quite rightly, for there is no

denying the special force of his Symbolist works. And until recently you had to go to Oslo and the Munch Museum there to get much idea that there might be more to him than that. Virtually the first clear indication we had in Britain was the 1980 exhibition devoted to Munch's landscapes, brought over by Newcastle Polytechnic and seen in London at Riverside. Now Newcastle has again intervened to broaden our acquaintance with the sort of thing Munch was doing in the last 40-odd years of his life, and the Polytechnic's new show Munch and the Workers is having its London run at the Barbican Gallery until April 8.

The titles of Munch's famous Symbolist paintings and prints give a clear enough indication of their subject-matter and their rather oppressively Decadent atmosphere: from them one would hardly think of Munch as the kind of man who would have much interest in workers working, or the bracing climate, physical and psychological, of the snowy Norwegian outdoors in winter. And yet the titles of this and the last show both seem to prove us wrong.

Wrong we very definitely are. We are confronted with a blaze of colour: not the lividly phosphorescent colours of the earlier work, but the dazzle, often, of bright colours made brighter by sun and snow and sunlight reflected from snow. Even when we are looking at summer scenes, they are in broad daylight rather than the shifting light of dusk or dawn, and the human figures in them are usually hard and invigoratingly at work, like the man with the scythe in *Haymaking* (c.1916), instead of lost in morbid introspection.

It would be oversimplifying to see the change as a clean break, though it does seem to

come around the time of Munch's nervous breakdown in 1908 and long convalescence in a Copehagen sanatorium: he was painting workers to some extent before, and did a few "morbid" works afterwards. But it does seem that Munch's psychological regeneration also brought a new flood of creativity, rather like Rachmaninov's some eight years earlier. That is not, of course, to say that his subsequent paintings are either better or worse than his earlier because more "healthy", but they are clearly different, and on this showing have nothing to fear from comparison with Munch's hitherto better-known works.

I say "hitherto" because I understand from Arne Eggum, Curator of the Munch Museum, whence all of these works come - and, incidentally, author of the very splendidly illustrated and comprehensive *Edvard Munch: Paintings, Sketches and Studies*, published to coincide with this exhibition (Penguin, £24) - that it is today these later works which are most frequently requested for loan. It seems unlikely that any less attention will be paid to the early works in future, but our appreciation even of them is subtly modified by a clearer idea of what they led to.

The show includes some important transitional works, such as *Fertility* of 1902, in which Munch's depiction of the farmers in an orchard still includes 'by implication' an awareness of the decomposition in the earth beneath, without which the tree would not grow. But even without these specific clues the Munch of the snow scenes is still recognizably the same painter as the Munch of *The Scream*, developed into something much more extrovert and even (dare one say it?) cheery without sacrificing any

of his superb sense of pictorial rhythm or the strong charge of emotion that his painting always generates. It is rather like being presented with another great painter in addition to the one we already knew we had.

Downstairs from the Munch at the Barbican is another visiting exhibition of more than passing interest. We have become accustomed in the last five years to new German painting which expresses violent emotion violently, but the Zeitgeist group of painters all come from the West, or at least West Berlin. Now, in *Tradition and Renewal: Contemporary Art in the GDR* (also until April 8), we can find out what is going on over the Wall, and to general it proves to be surprisingly similar.

It is misleading to speak of the 15 artists included as though they are all part of one coherent school or group: there are as many differences between, say, the 64-year-old Willi Sitze up to now the best-known of these East Germans and the 28-year-old Dagmar Stoev as one would expect to encounter anywhere in the world. But at the same time it is fair to say that there is a precious little sweetness and light in the work of any of them, and a general preoccupation with violence, discomfort and the extreme situation.

Some of the painters, such as Hartwig Eberach and the more generally appealing Walter Libuda, paint much like their Western counterparts in their splashy expressionistic use of colour, in some of the finicky prints, triptychs and costume designs by Jürgen Schieferdecker, such as *The Cry of Icarus*, there is a quality which is less earnest and angry circumstances one might call camp. But the most distinctive works here are those in which the anger and the



No sign of morbid introspection: Munch's *Haymaking* (c. 1916)

anguish are kept in check by a hard, precise finish which brings to mind certain painters of the Neue Sachlichkeit - a quality very visible in the portraits of Volker Stelzmann and the curious allegories of Werner Tübke.

At least this show, in its superficial diversity and deeper consistency of vision, fully confirms the favourable impression made by the GDR's pavilion at the Venice Biennale last year: this is an art of which it would be useful to know more.

Another absorbing (and extremely enterprising) show which began outside London has now arrived in town: *Art into Production: Soviet Textiles, Fashion and Ceramics 1917-1935*, about which I wrote

enthusiastically on its opening at the Museum of Modern Art, Oxford, is now to be seen until April 28 at the Crafts Council Gallery. Not only is it a fascinating historical excursion; the number of design ideas which would be immediately applicable here and now is phenomenal, and the sheer outburst of creative exuberance after the Russian Revolution is tonic, however briefly it was permitted to continue.

It must be entirely by chance that the Queen's Gallery has opened almost simultaneously a show symbolizing everything these Soviet designers were reacting against: Fabergé from the Royal Collection (on throughout the summer). It says much for the good sense (and comparative frugality) of the

British Royal Family that it never seems to have gone for those masterpieces of misplaced ingenuity and expensive vulgarity the Fabergé Easter-eggs and their like, so that the worst horrors of pre-Revolutionary conspicuous consumption are denied us. Many of the pieces that are there, such as the miniature plants in precious stones, are actually very pretty, and so are some of the animals, though they err on the side of cuteness if compared with their antique Chinese models.

Still, if you want a graphic demonstration in artistic terms of what the Revolution was all about, you could hardly do better than take in these two exhibitions in the same day.

John Russell Taylor

Theatre in San Francisco
Freud and Jung convincingly confronted

The Cooch, a first play by Lynne Kaufman, who has published short stories and one novel, takes place one Sunday in 1911 at Carl Jung's home in Kusnacht, across the lake from Zurich. It dramatizes the head-on theoretical and personal confrontation between Freud and Jung which in fact took place on paper in the form of letters. For good measure, Miss Kaufman frames this with the sexual triangle which involved the Jung and Toni Wolff, the attractive 22-year-old woman who successfully became Jung's patient (following a psychotic break), lover, protégée and colleague.

With the exception of a few peripheral details, it works, and works convincingly - and it could so easily have gone very wrong. Miss Kaufman has very obviously done her homework in the documented history of psycho-analysis, and she has organized her intricate material with intelligence and taste as well as wit. If she shows a lack of experience with certain central European matters of protocol (Frau Jung and Freud, for instance, would never, never, never, under any circumstances, have come to address each other as Emma and Sigmund), she does know her psycho-analytic history and literature: when she has Freud say "I am content to change neurotic suffering into ordinary human unhappiness", one recognizes the closing lines of Freud's *Studies in Hysteria* as her source.

Champions of the psycho-analytic cause might wish she had made absolutely clear - which she does not - that in



Equal terms: Kenna Hunt (centre) with Molly Stadium (left), Jack Shearer, Gerald Winer and Francis di Mase

those early, groping, trail-blazing days even prominent pioneer analysts, in all innocence, made mistakes which present-day analysts look back upon with chagrin, even with horror. Any analyst today who even thought of analyzing a friend, let alone a member of his family (as Freud himself "analyzed" his brilliant daughter Anna), would quickly find himself drummed out of the psycho-analytic corps in disgrace. The same holds true for Jung's impetuous breach of professional abstinence in the affair involving Toni Wolff.

Emma, Carl Jung's wife, gets most of the good lines. A brilliant woman in her own right, with her own work in the

teenager who does a thoroughly capable job as the Jung's daughter Katherine, complete the cast. Simon Levy has directed them expertly, with an imaginative set by Ferdinando Penker and sensitive lighting by Margaret Anne Dunn. Only the grotesquely inappropriate music chosen by the "sound designer" Ted Chavala - Debussy, Satie and Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring* - mars this production by the Msge Theater, a consistently interesting, usually outstanding company which combines high quality with an adventurous willingness to experiment.

The other most notable recent theatrical event hereabouts brought the debut production by Sharon Ott, the new Artistic Director of the consistently excellent Berkeley Repertory Theater just across the bay from San Francisco. Some of us, honestly, compels me to confess, awaited the event with scepticism: reports had it that the company's board had signed her (from the Milwaukee Repertory Theater) on recommendations alone, that she had never staged even one classical drama, etc. For her first production she chose *Kingdom Come* by Amlin Gray, a moving and powerful drama about the Norwegian immigrants who settled in the Dakotas.

Miss Ott absolutely bowled me over with a production revealing her as an artist of brilliant dramatic imagination and arresting inventiveness, not to mention an extraordinary sense for interpolating music into drama. This production leaves one with the wild surmise that not Broadway, nor Off-Broadway, today provides America's best theatre; if Miss Ott gave Milwaukee theatre of this quality, it leaves one most optimistic as to what she may give the San Francisco Bay area.

Paul Moor

● *Night, Mother*, a play by Marsha Norman which won the 1983 Pulitzer Prize for Drama and the Susan Smith Blackburn Prize, will open at Hampstead Theatre on Monday, March 4. The cast is Susan Woodridge and Marjorie Yates and it is directed by Michael Attenborough, designed by Sue Plummer with lighting by Mick Hughes.

Rock

Ramones
Lyceum

The Ramones were and still are the only bona fide punk band from America to make a lasting impression in Britain. At this performance they reaffirmed their position as today's leading exponents of rock music distilled to its most basic elements. One guitarist, one bass player, one drummer and one singer, standing before a wall of amplification, played in excess of 30 songs in 60 minutes; a furious burst of sustained musical adrenaline that washed over a packed audience bobbing like pneumatic drills.

As in the best cartoon stories, the Ramones have not changed in substance or approach since they started 10 years ago (apart from a couple of drummers who

have understandably retired exhausted). The four leather jackets were quickly removed to reveal four black T-shirts: Joey kept throwing the microphone stand about in a clumsy parody of Rod Stewart while to either side Johnny and Dee Dee thrashed their guitars, creating a continuous barrage of noise, unvarying in tone and pace.

Often the only clue that a number had finished was a pause barely long enough for a strangled yell of "One-two-three-four", whereupon the band would pick up a new song at a similar, frantic tempo and often in the same key.

This and other familiar Ramones devices, such as the "Gabbia Gabbia Hey" chant, "Sheena is a Punk Rocker" and "Cretin Hop" in a joyous performance of minimalist exuberance.

David Sinclair

Philharmonia/Rattle
Festival Hall

No work has Simon Rattle conducted more often than the Second Symphony of Sibelius. EMI have just released a recording to register the towering performances he has given with the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra these past few years, and on Sunday evening it was the turn of the Philharmonia to be led through the same trials of fire and lakeland water, unable perhaps to offer the special immediacy of cooperation Mr Rattle receives from his Birmingham players, but blazingly demonstrating his understanding of how this symphony works.

It is really a matter of small harmonic events being strongly coloured, but in the interests of a continuous narrative thrust. This can produce exceedingly erratic tempos, particularly in the second movement, because the events themselves are so disparate, but each follows with unswerving necessity from the last: the music is unmistakably arrowed towards the future. At the opening, for instance, Mr Rattle observes the diminuendo on which clarinets twist from the well established A major into B minor, while making the point immediately significant. Flutes take their own path to the same outcome, bassoons elaborate and the dialogue of

Concerts

ideas goes on with an immense sense of purpose. Here that certainty carried right through the work, uncompromised, thanks to this orchestra's dexterity, even by the extremely high speed of the scherzo, and fuelled by the great fortissimo chords in which Mr Rattle seems to like to vary the colour subtly by bringing out now bassoons, now horns, now trumpets.

The first half had presented a different show of virtuosity in Berlioz's *Roman Carnival Overture*, with witty woodwind precision and the quietest delicacy at the start of the main allegro. Oscar Shustinsky's performance in the Beethoven Violin Concerto was not so happy, except in a slow movement of perfectly balanced, silvery, celestial ideas.

Paul Griffiths

Imogen Cooper
Wigmore Hall

To set out on an intensive four-reel series built entirely of piano music from Schubert's last six years is one thing. To take the first steps of this merciless Winter Journey with the disturbing unfinished D840 Sonata and in the deceptive thaw of a cosy Sunday afternoon is something else. But that is what Imogen Cooper has set herself to do between now and March 27, and, judging by

Sunday's evidence, tickets will be scarce.

Ms Cooper has obviously not taken an after-task lightly, and the heavy cast of thought weighed significantly on this first C major Sonata. With its long, reluctant opening out, its spare, barely coherent harmonic thinking, this is quite literally a hellish piece to project. And if at times it was almost possible to hear the thinking behind the fingers, it was, largely, her intellectual control, as stern and lucid as the weighting of timbres, which got the message across.

In each recital a group of shorter works, complements a pair of sonatas. On Sunday the four D935 Impromptus served to open out Cooper's pianism and prepare the audience for the D.959 Sonata. The second, A flat work, for instance, gave a foretaste of the late Schubert's extraordinary integration of incense immediacy and strange distancing in its very calculation it seemed to release the spontaneity in Cooper's playing. It was, though, the A major Sonata which revealed the wisdom of her understanding and the stature of her performance. The tuning of what is essentially a percussion instrument to a sustained yet live numbness was remarkably realized; and the transforming growth of the last two movements harrowingly yet fearlessly achieved.

Hilary Finch

THIS YEAR OVER 250,000 PEOPLE
WILL ENJOY A MONTHLY INCOME
FROM NATIONAL SAVINGS.
HAPPILY, SO CAN YOU.

New higher interest rate - what 12.75% p.a. will pay you monthly			
Investment	Average monthly income	Investment	Average monthly income
£ 2,000	£ 21.25	£12,000	£127.50
£ 4,000	£ 42.50	£15,000	£159.38
£ 5,000	£ 53.13	£18,000	£191.25
£ 6,000	£ 63.75	£20,000	£212.50
£ 8,000	£ 85.00		
£10,000	£106.25		

You can hold any amount from £2,000 up to £50,000 in multiples of £1,000. Each £1,000 of income bonds produces an average of £10.63 a month - £127.50 a year.

Over a quarter of a million people are now enjoying a regular monthly income from their investment in National Savings Income Bonds. You too could have something extra coming in every month.

New higher interest rate. From 13 March you'll get an increased rate of 12.75% p.a. interest on your Income Bonds. (Rate until then 12% p.a.)

The interest is sent on the 5th of each month direct to your home or your bank.

What to do. Complete the coupon for further details and send it to: NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, FY3 9YR. Full details are also available at post offices, or your enquiries can be answered if you ring 0272 290871 (anytime).

NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BONDS

To: NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs, FY3 9YR Please send an application form, prospectus and pre-paid envelope for National Savings Income Bonds.

NAME

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

TX20

مكتبة الأصيل

ADVERTISEMENT

**6.55
Reporting
London**

Ken Livingstone and
Kenneth Baker M.P.
debate the future of
the GLC.

TONIGHT ON THAMES TV.

**YOU'LL NOTICE
THE GOVERNMENT ISN'T
PUBLICISING IT.**

74% SAY NO.

Survey of Londoners on GLC Abolition. Harris Research Centre.

The second of a three-part series charts Chaplin's scandalous stop-go romance with Pola Negri

Farcical affair with the Tragedy Queen

THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN STORY



In September 1922 the arrival in Hollywood of Polish film star Pola Negri heralded for Chaplin the start of a nine-month romance conducted in a blaze of publicity. As David Robinson tells, it had all the trappings of high drama: scenes, broken engagements, tears and reconciliations.

Work on a film ordinarily left Chaplin no time for private life. *A Woman of Paris* was exceptional, thanks to the interruption into Hollywood of Pola Negri. Pola had come to stardom in Germany as a result of her professional association with the director Ernst Lubitsch; and Lubitsch's *Modem Dabary* - retitled for America *Passion* - brought international celebrity and offers from Hollywood. Paramount won her, and she arrived in September, 1922, to begin work. Immediately she informed the press of her eagerness to be reunited with 'Charlie', whom she had met briefly in Berlin the previous year. As Negri recalled: "We spent four delightful days together in Berlin on the occasion of his first visit to Germany."

"I was completely captivated by his gaiety, but as he did not speak more than three words of German and at that time I did not speak more than three words of English, our conversation was rather limited. In fact, I don't think we thought of love."

"But now, as I look back on our meeting, I know that my love for him began on that fatal night at the Palais Herinroth."

Chaplin, too, confessed: "It began in Berlin, a year and a half ago. I fell in love with Pola the instant I met her and the only reason I didn't tell her so was because I was too bashful to confess it. I did tell her she was the loveliest lady I had ever met and I'm sure she must have guessed the secret of my heart."

"But for nearly a year an ocean separated us - and an ocean is a awful bar to a successful love affair."

Despite such touching protestations, Chaplin managed to avoid meeting Pola during her first weeks in Hollywood. Later he explained gallantly: "I have purposely avoided her when she first arrived in Hollywood, for I felt that it would result exactly as it has. Isn't it strange how we instinctively feel the fate that is about to overtake us?"

The fateful meeting eventually could be postponed no longer: it took place at the Actors' Fund Pageant in October 1922. Pola was playing Cleopatra and Chaplin was conducting the orchestra. Pola recalled: "Strangely enough we missed each other at rehearsals - it was not until the actual performance that I saw him wielding his baton...."

Chaplin: His Life and Art, by David Robinson, will be published by Collins on March 4, 1985, at £15.00.

"It was then that I realized that I had been in love with him for more than a year - without being aware of it. I could hardly wait until the pageant was over to see him. And later he confided to me that he had experienced the same feeling at exactly the same time."

"Of course, after the performance we met. The following day he called at my home and since then, except when business or social duties prevented, we have been inseparable."

"We understand each other perfectly, and I am sure we will be happy, for my Charlie is not only the dearest boy in the world, but the cleverest. He is a genius."

Chaplin, with not much alternative, corroborated Pola's story: "When I saw Pola in all her glorious beauty as she swept toward me that fateful day of the great pageant, I could not resist her any longer. Something I can't describe surged all over inside of me. I felt like a drowning man - yet excited as I had never been before."

For the next nine months news and rumours of the on-and-off romance were to delight American newspaper readers and embarrass poor Chaplin. By the end of November the press were asking him to confirm whether they were going to marry. "I can't say yes", he replied. "Any such announcement must of necessity come from her. Neither can I say no: think of the position that would put her in."

On January 25, 1923, Jesse Lasky, on behalf of Paramount Studios, announced that there was nothing in Pola's contract which presented any obstacle to her marrying Chaplin. He did not add that such a marriage would be exceedingly advantageous for the star's publicity.

Three days later, on January 28, Chaplin and Pola invited the press to the Del Monte Lodge suite of the Countess Domaska - Pola's title by a marriage just ended by special Vatican dispensation. Chaplin was reported to be looking rather ill when he arrived by train, but Pola was pronounced "exquisite... exotic... Her paleness, comparable only to the creamy texture of the leaf of a camellia blossom, contrasted sharply with the vivid crimson of her lips... She was clad in a simple black velvet suit with a vestee of old lace and a black velvet tam."

When the press entered, they found her snuggling on the shoulder of Chaplin, whom they described as "quivering" with embarrassment and confusion. He was tongue-tied, but Pola's volubility made up for the



Above: A blushing Charlie Chaplin with Pola Negri in her simple black velvet tam on their engagement. Left: Negri doing her vamp act

that. She announced that they were to be married.

Charlie blushed, swallowed hard and affirmed the marriage contract in answer to a little shake and Pola's question: "Eez zat not so, Charlie?"

"Shartle" gulped. A bridegroom blush swept up to his grey temples. He opened his lips. He was speechless. Another gulp.

"Yes", was his sole historical utterance... The gorgeous diamond on Pola's ring finger sparked happily... Pola kept on talking, as Charlie referred every question to his fiancée. "We decided to tell you", she told the press men, "so that you could all tell see people."

Five weeks later "see people" read that the engagement was broken off and that Pola was prostrate with grief. The cause was a newspaper report that Chaplin had said that he was "too poor to marry just now. This is a workaday world and we've all got to stay busy and keep away from the climaxes of sentiment!" -

which seemed the perfect description of Pola.

Chaplin countered with much-photographed tears and a typewritten statement declaring that she was "too poor to marry Charles Chaplin; he needs a wealthy woman." Orally he added: "There were a thousand things. It was another experience. I have learned. Now I will live only for my work. As for the rest, the happy days are dead for me. It is all over."

Six hours later it was all on again. Chaplin denied that he had said what he was alleged to have said and drove to Pola for a conference of reconciliation. Afterwards, in the small hours of March 2, Pola told newsmen that she was "too happy to sleep" and that Chaplin had told her "he loved me and could not live without me."

Chaplin corroborated his repentance. His assessment of Pola's matrimonial assets and likely domestic virtues might seem, given all the evidence, a trifle exaggerated:

"I have always wanted to be married, to have a real home with children. I have wanted this more than anything in the world. And for years I had hoped that I would meet the right woman - a woman with sympathy, understanding, affection and at the same time possessed of beauty, charm and intelligence."

"Until I met Pola this ideal woman remained a dream. Today she is a reality."

"I can understand my love for Pola, for she is everything I have ever dreamed of. But why she should love me is something I will never understand. I lack the physique, the physical strength that a beautiful woman admires. However, perhaps it is best that I do not question the gifts of the gods."

The next disruption was caused by a disturbed young Mexican woman called Marina Varga who for a while perished Chaplin, intruding herself into his house and bedroom and engendering much sensational newspaper publicity.

One night the rival admirers, volatile Mexican and temperamental Pola, met and started an altercation. It quickly became so ferocious that Chaplin (so it was reported) had to cool them down with a pail of cold water. Pola was highly displeased with the whole incident.

As Rodney Ackland wrote: "She had a blind and uncritical admiration of her own genius in the blaze of which her sense of humour evaporated like a dew-drop on a million-watt arc lamp." (Chaplin's sense of humour, however, was not to be quenched. Adolphe Menjou described an incident which cannot have furthered the romance, given the temperaments involved. At a party, Pola, overcome by some passing emotion, swooned decorously. The rest of the guests ran for water to revive her but Chaplin, not to be upstaged, lay down the hearth rug and calmly swooned beside her. Pola, reviving swiftly, did not appreciate it.)

On 28 July the comedy was officially pronounced ended. A night or two before, at the reopening of the Ambassador's Coconut Grove, Chaplin and Pola had sat at separate tables. He was with the young actress Lenora Ulric, she with the tennis star William Tilden. They did not acknowledge each other.

The *Los Angeles Examiner* was told by Pola: "I realize now I could never have married him - he is too temperamental - as changing as the wind - he dramatizes everything - he experiments in love...."

"I am glad it is over and I have profited by the experience." The *Examiner* continued: "Here she wrote 'finis' on Mr Chaplin, her 'Charlie' of other days, by assailing a peach. It takes perfect self control for a screen star to attack a juicy peach when she has her make-up on, but she did it daintily. Actresses, especially Europeans, are great two-handed eaters, but here Pola excels them as well. She appeared completely as surely, as completely as she had disposed of Charlie Chaplin."

For the newspapers and their readers the Chaplin-Negri romance had been a delectable farce. The

declarations of the principals, however, at times seem to intimate genuine feeling, and genuine pain. We can never know how much love there was between the two exceptional and certainly irreconcilable temperaments. They were, after all, the 'King of Comedy' and the 'Tragedy Queen'.

In later years both monarchs tended to disclaim their roles in the affair. Negri, in her memoirs, said that the persistence was all on Chaplin's side; she was not really attracted to him, though she enjoyed his conversation. Chaplin said that the party most interested in the match was the Paramount publicity department, who pressed him to marry her because the had publicity might be injurious to the company's investment in her. Chaplin's view was that since he was not a Paramount stock holder, he did not feel any obligation to marry her.

Negri herself was destined never to remarry. She retired to San Antonio with a Texan heiress and caused some scandal by threatening to sue when her friend married. Happily, the lady shortly afterwards divorced and returned to San Antonio and Pola.

The colourful and comic Negri affair was a singular episode in the life of the Tragedy Queen. It was the only time in her life that she was involved in a relationship which attracted to the private life the kind of publicity he ordinarily abhorred, and it was the only time in his career that he permitted himself to be simultaneously engaged in the production of a film and the entanglements of a dramatic romance.

Whether Chaplin was conscious of it or not, Pola may have provided the atmosphere of "continental" sophistication which he needed for his film. It would not have been the first time an artist combined or confused romance and research.

TOMORROW
Fifty years' surveillance: secrets of the FBI's file on Charlie Chaplin

FINDINGS

Home-loving creatures



Badgers - *meles meles* - are home-loving creatures, with exceptions. Chris Cheeseman, Ministry of Agriculture zoologist, has marked and released 629 badgers in the Cotswolds since 1976. A mere seven males and one

female have changed social groups, often a dangerous process with battles on the borders. A rare itinerant boar, who resided with his parents for his first two years and then moved into a sett with other recolonising badgers, wandered off again. He was rediscovered two years later, dead on a road eight kilometres away - a fine

A series reporting on research: BADGERS

fellows, 14½ kilograms heavy. In Bristol, university researcher Stephen Harris is discovering a quite different pattern: "We get up to 40 per cent changing social groups". They wander for miles around the city - sometimes passing through the centre, but reasons for different urban behaviour are not yet unearthed.

Badgers have only been studied in detail for a decade, thanks to an assortment of techniques - marking under anaesthetic, radio collars, injection of radio isotopes (to enable identification of faeces), infrared binoculars and betaglights, which emit light like a few glow worms together.

Recolonisation takes years. In the Cotswolds several areas have been cleared of badgers. In a typical example where 38 were removed from several setts, only 12 had moved in five years later.

But then badgers are slow reproducers, breeding from the age of two. Fewer females give birth where densities are high. The average litter is 2.7 cubs but three quarters die within the first year.

Under attack

Badgers are not on endangered species despite being under attack from several quarters. *Guestimates* put their number as 100,000 living in England, Wales and Scotland (where they are less numerous). In his Cotswold study area, Ministry zoologist Chris Cheeseman estimates that 15 to 20 inhabit a square kilometre, living in groups of five to six adults sharing on average 70 acres of ideal terrain.

In the South West, researcher Penny Thornton of Exeter University, is building up a population picture in 30 separate patches, and so far calculates between five and 12 per group,

with six groups within two by two kilometres. She feeds them coloured pellets mixed with peanut oil and syrup to pinpoint their homelands: latrines are on the borders. The size of their territory is related to food sources.



Ruth Murray with a badger at her Dartmoor wildlife sanctuary

Compared to foxes, badgers are dim, admit scientists working on their lifestyles. Yet two women who care for them - self-taught expert Ruth Murray in Dartmoor, who has run a sanctuary for 30 years, and Eunice Overend, a biologist who rehabilitates sick badgers from a base in Wiltshire, disagree.

Ruth's animals have learnt to close their pen doors if they are cold or want privacy. They can throw open a bolt and puzzle out the intricacies of padlocks. Eunice's badgers have learnt to scale a six feet high wire mesh fence with overhang, and climb down backwards. They have discovered that if they squeeze under an electric fence in wet weather they are unlikely to receive a shock.

They have time to learn: Ruth has one badger who has survived 19½ years. The oldest known one documented at Banchury is 11, estimated by rings in the teeth.

Sex and savagery



Badgers mate for as long as 100 minutes at a go and may repeat the process within a week, at any time from February until September. Scottish studies show that a boar tends to mate

with more than one female, but a dominant female in a group has been seen to pull her boar off the competition and to kill another female's cubs.

Post mortems done in the South West by Ministry zoologists have shown that almost all adult females are mated, but a considerable proportion would not have given birth, although blastocysts (fertilised eggs) exist in the uterus. The question is whether unknown factors inhibit the delayed implantation: gestation lasts about eight weeks.

Questions of colour

A few badgers have reddish colouring: a few have red stripes, a few have no black stripes. They appear completely white due to an absence of melanin and have pink eyes, noses and pads, and colourless claws. Adrian Middleton, a veterinary surgeon in Dorset, has been observing two or three.

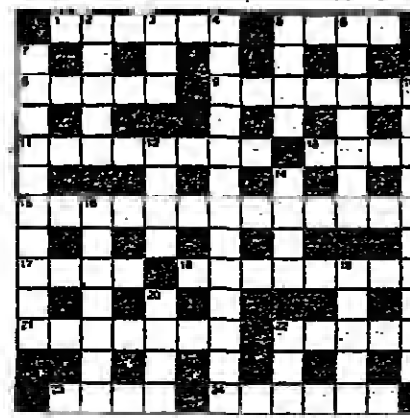
Ann Hills

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 580)

ACROSS
1 Principal (6)
3 Weighty book (4)
8 Premium bond computer (3)
9 Cassava pudding (7)
11 Man-drawn cart (5)
12 Peru capital (4)
13 Light object (13)
17 Face (4)
18 Empress of India (8)
21 Eucharist vessel (7)
22 Bulging (13)
23 Cow shelter (4)
24 Small farmer (6)

DOWN
2 Loose garment (5)
3 Pastry dish (3)
4 Remarkable (13)
5 Small grey shark (4)
6 Anchorage (7)
7 Solid ground (5,5)
10 Experimental artist (5,5)

SOLUTION TO No 579
ACROSS: 1 Lapse 4 Inflict 8 Berth 9 Scuffle 10 Distribute 11 Edge 13 Malsdrovilly 17 Lobe 18 Sinfonia 21 Salsuma 22 Revet 23 Terrace 24 Rhyme
DOWN: 1 Libido 2 Paria 3 Ethereal 4 Insubordinate 5 Flux 6 Infidel 7 Teeter 12 Pilferer 14 Arbitr 15 Closet 16 Wattle 19 Navy 20 Aura



12 London red light area (4)
14 Make liquid (4)
16 Post mortem (7)
19 Cubao dance (5)
20 Looking (4)
22 Also (3)

Win a 1985 THE TIMES car for a 1935 price



The Times with BMW offer you the chance to win a £10,825 4-door 2-litre, 6-cylinder BMW 520i for only £350. That was the price 50 years ago, when BMW first began to trade in Britain, of a 4-door, 2-litre, 6-cylinder saloon.

All you have to do is answer the 12 questions. The Times this week and return your completed entry form to the address below by Saturday, March 16. An entry form was published in The Times on Monday, and another will be published on Saturday, March 2. Each entry form must be accompanied by a donation of at least £1 for the BMW Golden Jubilee Appeal in aid of the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

TODAY'S QUESTIONS
QUESTION 3: In 1935 a man with the initials RWVW built an important invention.
(a) What was RWVW's full name?
(b) What was his invention?
QUESTION 4: On the site of Jackson Bay, a modern city now stands. What is the name of this city?

THE RULES
1. All entries must be accompanied by donation of at least £1 to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.
2. Answers to the questions must be written in BLOCK CAPITALS in the appropriate numbered boxes printed on the entry form.
3. All entries must be returned to BMW by Saturday, March 16.
4. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
5. In the event of dispute, the correct answers will be those chosen by the judges.
6. Entries will only be accepted on entry forms obtained from an authorised BMW car dealer or great Britain, or entry forms printed in The Times.
7. This prize is the opportunity to purchase a new BMW 520i of standard UK specification (current list price £10,825) for £350. Repayment is possible.
8. The organisers are BMW (GB) Limited.
9. No employee or close relative of BMW (GB) Limited, any franchised BMW dealers or Times Newspapers Ltd may enter this competition.
10. No correspondence will be entered into.
11. The decision of the judges on all matters is final.

SEND entry form(s) and donations to 'Competition', BMW (GB) Limited, Elmsfield Avenue, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 4TA.

مكتبة الأصيل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

RE-BIRTH OF THE BLUES?

FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

It is 18 years since pop, protest and flower power gave life to denim, but the offspring of the love children are not wearing jeans. They have turned their backs on the symbol of their parents' youth and caused a slump in sales that is being felt throughout the West.

Last week, Levi Strauss announced the closure of two factories in Scotland with the loss of 670 jobs. The first fading of the multi-million pound jeans business has economic and sociological implications.

But it is with fashion that the giants of the industry - led by a few Goliaths - are fighting back. Jeans now come in any colour, as long as it is not blue denim. The bedrock of sales may still be in blue jeans, but fancy finishes, stripes, tartans, brilliant colours and even prints and patterns have been pushed out to top up the missing five per cent share of the jeans market - which still adds up to £600 million in the United Kingdom alone.

In two weeks, the second Jeans and Casualwear Fair will be held at the Harrogate Exhibition Centre in a concerted campaign to stop denim sales fraying at the edge and to persuade buyers to look jeans with the rest of casual clothing.

The major manufacturers may be keeping their eyes on the bottom line, but their interest is now in tops. The sweaters and jackets, jumpers and even shirts are the areas of expansion for the companies that built their reputation on dressing the bottom half of the body. Tops are changing too, for, as well as the familiar denim, trucker jackets and checked prairie shirts, there are now V-necked campus sweaters and cardigans which underlie the clean-cut preppy image of the new youth.

The fashion changes reflect - as they always do - a much

deeper shift in attitudes. Although the manufacturers may claim that jeans are identified with an older generation, what they really mean is that denim is part of a youth movement that went hand in hand with the liberal revolution of the 1960s and 1970s.

The only people still fighting for jeans are those in countries where denim is identified with revolt against restriction - social and family - and with the cult of "modern" youth. Jeans means music, pop heroes, sports stars and unattainable dreams.

The countries now most avid for jeans are those with no foreign currency to pay for them. Western tourists on safari in Tanzania are drawn to a new big game hunt, which involves bartering local crafts and produce not for money, but for the tourists' jeans and training shoes, the ultimate symbols of identification with the Promised Land of the West.

I wish the jeans giants every success in their campaign to put fashion back into denim. There is nothing more depressing for a fashion editor than to see a blue denim uniform take over.

But the re-birth of the blues is, as the manufacturers admit, being challenged by the very people whom they most want as customers. Students, fearful of being identified as scruffs in a competitive job market, are smartening themselves up. Kids, with no prospects other than a night out at their favourite club, have found that denim is now a fashion bar to cut.

Levi's catalogue for next autumn encapsulates the new story in one simple image: a neo-1950s campus kid wearing non-denim casual trousers and a Director flannel shirt with that ultimate symbol of the pre-jeans generation - a conventional collar and tie.



A new pattern for jeans: Thick cotton, tartan jeans £21.99 by Sasperilla, red with black overcheck, from Top Shop branches; Zoo Watford, Ruislip, Harrow and Uxbridge. Multi-coloured paisley shirt by Pepe, Belt from a range at Fenwick of Bond Street, Brooch from Accessorize, The Market Covent Garden, WC2. Metal frame granny glasses from For Eyes, 21 James Street, WC2 and branches.

Hair by Amel at Stage Door. Make-up by Mary Ellen Lamb for Rimmet's Pastels Collection (using Matte Peacock and Marine eye shadow and Iridescent Pink lipstick).

WHO'S WHO IN THE JEANS MARKET

The entire character of the £600m United Kingdom jeans market has been transformed by fashion. Major brand manufacturers can no longer rely on their basic style: the five-pocket Western jeans, invented by Levi Strauss in 1850.

The large factories were geared to turning out yards of indigo blue denim made into a relatively small number of styles. Now, fashion has brought a new vitality to the European jeans market, which is still primarily for denim, but less in the conventional washed variety. Materials now include twill, canvas, drill and linen, with a revival of corduroy.

A revolution in fabric treatments has brought striped or crinkled denim; bleached and stonewashed effects give endless permutations in texture and style and also bring a sharp rise in manufacturing costs - and a corresponding slump in profit margins. These have been reduced from 40 per cent to 30 per cent for the major manufacturers in the 1980s.

Because the young did not want to emulate their parents, new styles evolved, shaped like tailored trousers with pleats, lucks and other intricate details. These have not taken up the slack in the market and the proliferation of brands has made it even more competitive.

LEVI STRAUSS are the world's biggest jeans manufacturers. In the 1960s, they boasted a virtual monopoly of the market. Today, only one in every five pairs of denim sold is Levi's. "Jeans lost their anti-establishment feel as Mum and Dad started to wear them," admits Peter Shilland, the UK marketing services manager. "It's an ageing jeans-wearing population."

Levi Strauss have just announced dismal figures for the last quarter of 1984. Net profit fell from \$51.6m to just \$1.68m with an overall sales drop of 14.7 per cent. Levi Strauss, an American-owned company, does not publish separate figures for European operations, but it has announced the closure of two of its four Scottish plants and the transfer of the operational centre from north London to Northampton.

The company says that earnings have declined at a much greater rate than sales because of higher production costs, proportionately bigger sales of less profitable products, mark-downs on slow-moving merchandise, and restraints on competitive pricing.

It is true that margins are under pressure from home competition. Mr Shilland says. But he claims the company has maintained its brand share while volume sales have declined. Twenty five per cent of Levi's UK shares are now generated by tops; 15 per cent by non-denim bottoms.

Wrangler

WRANGLER is an offshoot of the American Blue Bell Company. It too has suffered in its international market - which effectively means Europe. A 5 per cent drop in group net sales to \$1.2 billion for the year to September 1983 was revealed in the 1983 annual report.

International sales over the same period dropped by 18 per cent to \$240m. A \$4.5m operating loss before interest and tax was recorded in 1983 compared with a small operating profit in 1982. Western Europe was singled out as Wrangler's most desolate market, because of a decrease in unit volumes, a declining market share and falling exchange rates.

"In 1981-82 our volume decreased and our values sales decreased slightly on blue jeans, but now it has levelled off," Richard Webzell, managing director of Wrangler's UK company, said. "Profitability has been a struggle in the past few years."

Wrangler's new group management is pulling out of direct

selling in Europe and plans to close down a number of its European operations and turn the business over to either distributors or licensees.

LEE COOPER is one of the smaller brands - including Lee, Falmer and Brutus - which has a 2 or 3 per cent market share and own label.

British owned, Lee Cooper was already manufacturing fashion jeans in its French factory when the trend towards the new styles began. It decided last September to use France to supply the British market. France, where Lee Cooper is brand leader, is now the home of the group's headquarters. This winter, for the first time, only one product range - all French-designed - has been seen in our shops.

"We've concentrated on higher margin fashion and more non-denim," said Frank Blanchette, who was brought over from France to head the operation. He believes that Lee Cooper is better positioned than most, because of its agility in the marketplace. The company now has 150 fabric and styling options, compared to half that number five years ago.

Lee Cooper (UK) made a loss in 1982 and 1983, and will probably have done so again in 1984. But it is expected to be back in the black by the end of 1985.

LEE is another company that has had to move away from its base as a manufacturer of the five-pocket Western jeans. It shut up shop in this country in December 1983 and moved its European headquarters to Antwerp, although it opened a London office last year. Its European sales are now evenly split between denim and non-denim fabrics.

"But three years ago we sold 70 per cent in denim and 30 per cent in non-denim," says Peter Jackson, the sales and marketing director, Europe.

Traditionally Lee's advertising was in the cowboy mould, but it has moved away from that to a Fifties platform.

BRUTUS is talking tough about its Heavy Duty jeans which have injected some life into the flagging sales. They were launched last September and 100,000 pairs were sold in 10 days. The hard-wearing Heavy Duty jeans is designed to be the new classic, rather than a fast-in-and-out fashion style.

Mr Keith Freeman, the managing director of Brutus, says: "Our research figures show that young people want a hard-living jeans which works as hard as they do."

BRUTUS

"WHEN THE TOUGH GET GOING" "We are convinced that fashion jeans have had their day. The jeans are being welcomed both by men and the huge numbers of women now adopting the androgynous look."

FALMER is a British company, founded in 1962; they are concentrating on producing co-ordinated casualwear; two years ago the basic jeans accounted for 60 per cent of sales. The current figure is just 15 per cent, the rest going to casualwear; 49 per cent of sales are in menswear.

THE REST small brands which anticipated the fashion trends and moved quickly, getting high-fashion styles into the shops within a month, were Matinique and Private Label; Pepe followed. New contenders are Bonanza, Ritz and Second Image. "Companies which have a one per cent market share can change their production quickly," says Levi's Peter Shilland. "A big company with major production facilities to turn round has a problem."

THE MARKET SHARE is believed to be: Levi Strauss, 14 per cent (down from 18 per cent two years ago); Wrangler, 9 per cent (down from 12 per cent); Brutus, Falmer, Lee, Lee Cooper each with 2 to 3 per cent; own label brands make up the rest.

PRICES three years ago were £9.99 for basic jeans, and £14.95 for fashion jeans. Now it is £12.95 and £19.95 respectively. The "File it high, sell it cheap" philosophy does not necessarily work with jeans.

THE RETAILERS who had saloon-style jeans shops 10 years ago, have given way to strong, fashion multiples. Independents are still the biggest seller of jeans, taking 24 per cent of total distribution. Multiples come next with 16 per cent; mail order 14 per cent; specialist jeans shops 13 per cent; market stalls 11 per cent; variety chains and discount surplus stores each take 8 per cent; and department stores and Co-ops account for 4 per cent.

Gillian Upton
Adapted from an article in Marketing magazine

Carr Jones

Save money and time in style
Six imaginative new co-ordinated collections a year. Dresses and separates, size 10-18, pegged at incredibly reasonable prices when you simply shop by post. Save money, effort and time by sending for fully illustrated catalogue with fabric swatches.
51 South St., Chichester, Sussex
Phone 0243 787182

STUDENTS' REPLY

A new age has dawned for denim. There wasn't a pair of classic blue jeans in sight at the St Martin's School of Art's MA finals show two weeks ago, where the students put their projects for Levi onto the catwalk. Cream, grey-backed, cotton, blue chambray and stretchy black denim were the interesting fabrics they were given to work with and even these were printed with stripes and decorative motifs, dyed up in shades of lime and oxblood and mixed together for contrast of colour and fit.

Denim has woken up to find a new role in the 1980s as sharply styled casualwear. John McKitterick updated the bomber jacket, cutting it wide and oversized with extra length in the sleeves and teaming it with a long, straight skirt cut asymmetrically on a ribbed cotton waistband (below right).

Menswear featured strongly. Linda Robertson turned the creamy cotton into a sharp Mao-style jacket (right) with rib collar and cuffs and a pair of tailored city shorts, a mixture of workwear and clean-cut lines.

Oversized shirts were features of several ranges. Shirley Wong's printed denim shirt worn over black jeans (top) showed the new pattern for denim - a long way from patched and torn drop-out jeans. John Connor tied cut-away striped chambray shirts (below) over figure-clinging corset dresses and minis in matt black.

Levi are aiming for a tough, street-credible image for the 1980s, sponsoring pop group tours and student designers to move fast forward into a fashionable future.

Report: Christine Paineill.
Photographs: Suresh Keredie.

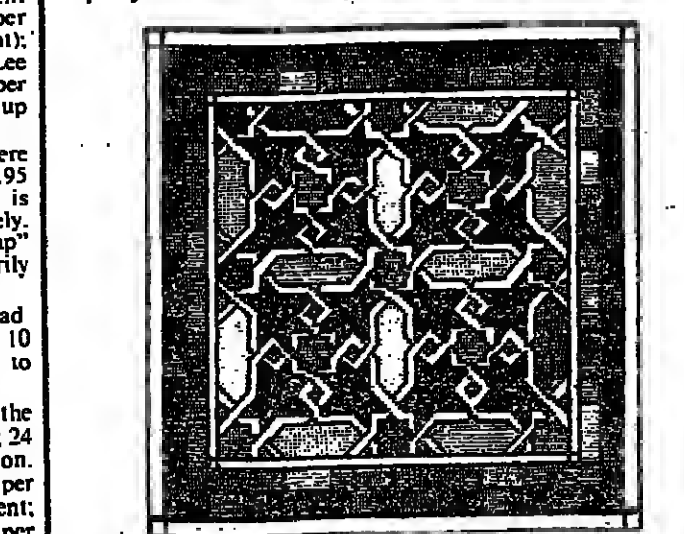


Spring-along for the best buy of the week.

A selection of beautiful co-ordinated Leather Garments.
SALE by mail order.
LIMITED PERIOD ONLY.
CO-ORDINATED SHIRTS, TROUSERS, SUITS, JACQUETS, BLOUSES, BIKES, JACKETS, FLYING JACKETS AND MANY MORE.
TRADITIONAL & FASHION WEAR.
Peter Leather Co. Ltd., Mail Order invites you to look at the splendour of our extensive range of mail order leather garments in a beautiful array of colours, white, electric blue, red, etc., all sizes ranging from extra large to extra small for 1 and 2. Ladies' sizes. Send now for our FREE mail order catalogue which prices are the best buy of the week, for immediate accurate reply, in writing enclosing a S.A.E. now to:
Peter Leather Co. Ltd., C.V.S., Polo House, Unit 1, Workways, Northern Road, Newark, Nottinghamshire (Notts) NG24 9JF. Phone (0302) 763431. 24 hours answering service.

A NEW TAPESTRY BY KAFFE FASSETT

Star Tile is Kaffe Fassett's latest tapestry, as richly coloured as ever, and as distinctively original as all his designs. Based on Islamic tile patterns, the tapestry's colours are a subtle blend of pinky rusts and muted turquoise highlighted by black and ivory.



The design measures 15" x 15" - large enough for a generous cushion or picture. It is worked in simple half-cross stitch on a doubleweave canvas, printed in the full twelve colours: Sky blue, gold, silver pink, yellow, hazelnut, light turquoise, faded amber, ivory, aquamarine, pale flame, sapphire and black. The kit contains all the yarn required for the Appleton's tapestry range, needle and full instructions. All for £16.50 including postage and packing. Use FREEPOST - No stamp needed.

Ehrman, 21/22 Vantage Gate, London, W8 4AA. Registered No. 2286465. Please allow 28 days for delivery. Money back if kit returned unused within 14 days.

To: EHRMAN, FREEPOST, LONDON, W8 4AB

Please send me.....tapestry kits at £16.50 each.

I enclose Cheque/PO made out to Ehrman for £.....(Total)

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....

OSBORNE & LITTLE

SATURDAY 2nd - SATURDAY 9th MARCH

9.30 - 5.30 DAILY

SALE

FABRICS WALLPAPERS CURTAINS FURNITURE

304 KINGS ROAD SW1

WIN!
FABULOUS FIRST PRIZE

COUNTRY CASUALS
CRUISELINE COMPETITION
in conjunction with
WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Read Woman's Journal March issue and come to Country Casuals to find out more about this wonderful competition.

Angela Gore



A Smock of Many Uses

in olive green OR pea brown OR burgundy OR navy. Fine corduroy velveteen - dropped shoulders - long sleeves to roll up. Length 27". Machine wash - 50% cotton, 50% polyester. Made in our Kent workshops - sent within 28 days and refunded if unsuitable. Small (34-36 bust), Medium (38-40 bust) and Large (42-44 bust).

£28.50
ANGELA GORE LTD.
Henbury Manor, Eham,
Canterbury, Kent - Eham SE2
Stamped addressed label in brochure please.
Reg. No. 58712 London 1977

THE TIMES DIARY

Playing out

Playwright Hanif Kureishi has called on the GLC to abandon its black writers competition "so as not to embarrass us all further". In a letter, a copy of which has been sent to the Diary, he spurns an invitation to judge the play section, accusing the council of "literary apartheid". Kureishi, a British-born Pakistani whose plays about the Asian community have won great acclaim at the Royal Court and Riverside Studios, tells Prabhu Gupta, organizer of the contest: "There are only good writers and bad writers. The idea of judging only black writers seems unnatural and unfair. Any decent black writer would want to win on merit. He or she wouldn't want to be awarded some special prize given because of racial origins."

● The Mailing Efficiency Exhibition which opens in London today would not earn any brownie points from the Post Office. Advertisements bearing the address of the venue leave out the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel's postcode.

In common

As the daughter of Pakistan's executed former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto - the only other person humiliated by Oxford University by having an honorary degree turned down - Banazir Bhutto might have been expected to relish last month's snub to Mrs Thatcher. Not at all. Busy in London helping to organize a boycott of yesterday's election in Pakistan, Miss Bhutto has been telling friends that she disapproves of "political considerations creeping into such awards. But then, like Mrs T, she is an old Somervillian."

Scuppered

The round-the-world youth expedition Operation Raleigh proudly boasts some young offenders among the 4,000 youngsters involved. I now discover that John Blashford-Snell's expedition had, until last summer, a rather older offender on board: City slicker Kenneth Norman, the Essex coordinator and for eight years a committee member of the Scientific Exploration Society, chaired by Blashford-Snell. Norman resigned last July because he felt "no one was taking notice" of his views. He has just begun a three-year prison sentence for, in his business life, cheating a Sheffield businessman out of £100,000.

Not so novel

The *Mail* on Sunday will be disappointed. It has just launched a campaign to promote its serialization starting next week of Graham Greene's newly discovered novel, *The Tenth Man*, for which the paper paid around £65,000. Why wait for *The Mail* on Sunday, asks *Times* reader Robert McCallum. He has just read the book, having taken it out of his local library at East Kilbride in Scotland.

Playing the flag

BBC Records and Tapes, currently billed in the American magazine *Farewell* as "an official arm of the UK Government", is not just peddling Radio Three esoterica to the Americans. One of its records, entitled "Sounds O'Splatter" - recorded "in demon-haunted Great Britain" - features the "sounds of nails being hammered through flesh, locust laughter, assorted screams, hellhounds, werewolves and red hot poker in the eyes."

Off beam

Preparation was necessary before psychiatrist R. D. Laing would have his photograph taken before a portrait of himself at Edinburgh's National Portrait Gallery - unveiled yesterday to coincide with the launch of his autobiography, *Wisdom, Madness and Folly*. He had to insert in position a front tooth. It had been knocked out by a "non-violent Buddhist", he explained cryptically.

● According to Hampstead CND's latest newsletter, florists bungled the CND funeral wreath for journalist James Cameron: the wreath at the foot of his coffin depicted the Mercedes Benz logo.

What motive?

Curious behaviour from Joseph Beuys, founder of the German Green Party, who argued at an Oxford Union debate last week that "the profit motive spells ecological disaster". He declined to take a train from Heathrow to Oxford. Instead he took a taxi costing £75 for which the union will foot the bill.

Groaning table

Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine played a dangerous game in apparently releasing during the Belgrano debate only those memoranda from Clive Ponting that reflect poorly on the former civil servant. Now, it seems, he must pay. On Friday, under pressure from irate Labour MPs, the Commons table office broke with tradition and agreed that in the interests of balance Members would be allowed to ask the minister about advice received from civil servants. A veritable "avalanche" of questions is expected from MPs eager to prise from the exceedingly guarded Heseltine information about other memos he suppressed.

P.H.S.

The BBC's commitment to the concept of public service broadcasting remains unshakable. For John Reith, who originated the concept, it was defined under four headings:

● Lack of dependence on the profit motive.

● The need to provide national coverage at all levels, not favouring town against country or a densely populated area against a thinly populated one.

● The absence of sectional pressures, whether it be advertisers or other interest groups.

● Dedication of the staff to maintaining the highest standards and the rejection of the second-rate.

Few, I believe, would disagree with those principles. My colleagues and I stand by them absolutely. But the stumbling block now appears to be the price of public service broadcasting. Only rarely, since the Abidation has *The Times* delivered itself of three successive leaders on the same subject - and then followed them up a little later with a fourth. Their subject was the BBC, and the provocation for these outbursts was our announcement just before Christmas that, having kept our price pegged for more than three years, we now sought a £65 colour licence fee to last without increase for a further three years.

Some may have been surprised by the excitement this caused at *The Times*: others may have even more surprised when the last of the group of three leaders asserted that the BBC should receive no increase in the licence fee whatsoever, and that its "franchises" should be sold off, as in some Eastern bazaar.

To carry any weight, the public must expect any critic of present broadcasting policy to show how other broadcasting operations would cost less. Nobody has ever produced such evidence. In both its radio and television operations, BBC programmes cost less than their own-BBC equivalents. According to the IBA handbook, ITV average costs per hour last year were £30,000, ours were £24,500.

If anyone objects that paying directly for the BBC costs each of us more than paying indirectly for commercial radio and television through the goods we buy in the shops, then I have to remind you that ITV's income this year of some £920m did not come out of thin air. It came out of our pockets - whether we watch ITV or not.

As to advertising, which *The Times* appears to advocate for the BBC, an advertising executive said the other day that if the BBC took advertising tomorrow, ITV would go bust the day after - not to mention the effect on commercial radio, the provincial press and Fleet Street itself. An additional £750m (the present cost of the BBC) does not come out of thin air either.

The second crucial question the public has very right to have answered is: "Can anyone else provide better programmes or better services than the BBC?"

Let me answer frankly: yes, there have been some commercial television programmes (I can't think of

The £65 question - an appeal to good sense

by Alasdair Milne

any made by commercial radio) that were better than some of ours. *Brideshead Revisited*, *The Jewel in the Crown*, *The Heart of the Dragon* - all three were fine achievements of which we would have been proud, had we produced them.

In roughly the same period during which those programmes were screened, the BBC produced *The Living Planet*, surely one of the best natural history series ever made (apart, of course, from *Life on Earth*, four years earlier), we won many awards for the two Le Carré adaptations, *Tinker, Tailor and Smiley's People*, and for *The Barchester Chronicles* and *The Boys from the Blackstuff*, we produced a string of other excellent serials, classic and contemporary.

We rejoiced in our own successes and rejoiced equally that if we could not take on *Brideshead* or *The Jewel*, all three were nonetheless made in Britain with such distinction.

Only a bigoted partisan could conceivably claim all broadcasting virtue for the BBC. But individual programmes or series are one thing; complete services - the vital work of six orchestras all over the country, the depth of the BBC's educational commitment, the hundreds of radio and television plays we broadcast each year stimulating creative writing at every level, complete services with their balance, poise, wit, their required universality of reach - who has ever dreamt of challenging the BBC on the broad ground?

Anyone coming fresh to British broadcasting and reading the press on the subject might tend to believe he or she had arrived just in time to attend the funeral of public service broadcasting. They might also believe from their reading that there are two kinds of broadcasting: popular broadcasting - vainly and wrongly attempted, if not usurped, by the BBC - and minority broadcasting which a properly amputated BBC might as well continue to engage in, since there is no money to be made there.

To divide broadcasting into two seemingly separate spheres, each excluding the other, is to misunderstand public service broadcasting completely. To crown the myths now being created, the name of Lord Reith is constantly invoked with the inference that he would strongly disapprove of his successors and their works.

Reith, almost more than anyone

else, believed in popular broadcasting. The Third Programme was introduced shortly after the Second World War and Reith thought it a mistake. Right from the start, the BBC built its broadcasting premises on popular ground. Consider, for example, its achievements in light entertainment. From the days of Harry S. Pepper, via *ITMA*, *The Goon Show*, *Round the Horne*, *Hancock's Half Hour*, *Steptoe and Son*, *Do Not Disturb*, *Monty Python*, *Paddy Power*, *The Good Life*, *Last of the Summer Wine* and *Just Good Friends* - the record of achievement is, I believe, matchless.

Therefore, when I am told that we are panic-driven into frenetic popular programming at the expense of the serious purposes for which the BBC once stood and was world renowned, I wonder if I am dreaming or whether we are witnessing the rewriting of broadcasting history to match a current mood or a particular political or economic objective.

Suddenly, we are in the dock for being in local radio, for starting breakfast television, for dabbling with direct broadcasting by satellite - not least because, it is claimed, the private sector can cope with those areas on its own. Some even complain that by competing, we make it difficult for the commercial operators. Sir As far back as the early 1960s the BBC perceived a demand for a local radio service to replace the regional radio which it had been operating since the 1920s. We started our first stations seven years before commercial local radio even got into the game, providing a speech-based service wholly different in character from commercial local radio.

Who is to say we were wrong to provide an additional service for eight million people - including old people, shiftworkers, the unemployed - with breakfast television, at no increase in the licence fee?

The basic premise of public service broadcasting, as I understand it, is this: if you understand the nation as a whole, you must appeal to the nation as a whole - in all its diversity. All of us have amazing varieties of tastes, interests and curiosities. Each one of us belongs, at one and the same time, to majorities and minorities. What public service broadcasting must constantly seek to do is to provide enough satisfaction in the

belief that allegiance to taste and interest is never certain, is constantly changing and that therefore you must offer the widest variety of programming.

Those of our opposite numbers overseas who have been driven into a ghetto of minority broadcasting hang on only by the skin of their teeth. It is precisely their predicament which has encouraged one or two fortune seekers to try to bring about the same state of affairs here.

The BBC is a rich plum for harvesting, but how would you go about cropping it? Too big, too bureaucratic, you might call it; too expensive, over-extended, write *The Times*, in its first editorial, wrote:

"The BBC is today accused, with varying degrees of fairness (my italics) of inefficiency, unaccountability, self-aggrandisement, feather bedding its employees..." and later, noting that a firm of independent accountants were engaged to a "value for money" study of the BBC, sternly warned the corporation "to abandon its current proposal to keep its contents secret".

We never planned to keep them secret. We and the Home Secretary are eager to publish them, and shortly will.

If you wanted to be rid of the BBC, you would endow it with all the characteristics needed to induce indifference to its fate from the public who pay for its upkeep. Indeed, public goodwill is the BBC's most important and most valued asset. The BBC's application for a licence fee increase is made with the public interest in mind. When we say that the licence fee is the best bargain in Britain, we are not mouthing an empty slogan, but comparing the cost of mass leisure activities. Betting, drinking and smoking cost multiples of the licence fee.

I can say with a safe conscience that there are no corresponding broadcasting services and there will be no matching broadcasting services here, there or anywhere, at 18p a day, come the four corners of the New Technology and there is still nothing there which, from the strictest interpretation of the public interest, would to programme terms be an improvement on what the BBC presently provides, or costs as little.

Asking for more money cannot be and ought never to be a popular exercise. We live in a democracy and depend on the popular will in its representative form. We come before it neither as arrogant claimants nor as abject sinners but as fallible professionals striving to do their best, sometimes failing.

Those who would wish us removed to a broadcasting museum combine a singular lack of broadcasting achievement with an admirably constrained self-interest. Popular democracy is built on the notion that all of us, whatever our origin or status, are endowed with good sense. To that national good sense we appeal, to the certainty that it will be exercised.

The author is Director-General of the BBC.

Digby Anderson

Higher morale at lower cost

Tax inspectors have recently been reported as suffering from stress. We should listen carefully to their complaints and those of other civil servants and authority employees and professionals in public bureaucracies. Well-known varieties include the rare but candid "I want more money for ourselves from the taxpayers," to the ploy which hides behind the customer - "help us defend essential public services and maintain standards in the interests of the nation, children, the elderly and the community by giving us more money."

This indirect approach has recently been refined: out goes the martial defence rhetoric; in comes a softer line more in keeping with professional gravitas, a line calculated to set lips pursing and heads nodding in consensual and profound concern - we must all be deeply worried by the low morale evident in our public services. David Walker recently discussed the "crisis in Civil Service morale" in this newspaper. One official claimed it was lower than for 20 years; another that it was at an "all-time low". That's today's word, "morale". Mr G. Radcliffe, blessed it at the Labour Party conference. Her Majesty's Inspectors endorse it. It is a regular visitor to the pages of the educational and social work weeklies, "morale".

Often it is uttered as a charm. No explanation is given. "Low morale" is assumed to be a bad thing and the fault of the government. Its causes, when explicitly mentioned, turn out to be threefold. The first you've guessed, not enough money, usually called "resources". Second, the Government is alleged to be inadequately "supportive" of public services. It has even gone so far as to criticize them. Some ministers obstinately refuse to identify themselves with the service providers and extract as much money as possible for them. They retain misguided notions of representing the taxpayers and customers of the services against the providers. In the end the ministers will go native, but in the meantime it is demoralizing for the caring professional to have to put up with criticism and public accountability.

Third, "unpredictability" is not conducive to "professional development". Public services' resents not only change but the possibility of change. In one university paper we find (prepare to shed a tear) "Morale among... staff is low because of uncertainties about funding... stress is the key to the problem... there is a large degree of uncertainty about the future which can affect the quality of work in the present."

Stress shows itself in a number of ways... Academics spend more time "working at home" so as to avoid the "bad" effects of the organization... "unpleasant" colleagues... "some people" stress... "hide away from it because it produces anxiety. This often leads to others sensing the 'hidden stress' and to the distressed person being avoided by others."

Little of this orchestrated bleating is justified. The private sector has

been subject to a much more severe and self-imposed discipline - some companies have shed up to 30 per cent of staff and have maintained productivity. And in the public and private sectors manual workers have more important things to worry about than morale, not least getting and keeping a job.

The mean about "morale" is somewhat of a luxury confined to the state-employed, professional classes. But, as it is, it is a misnomer. It is a word which has been used since the 1960s and early '70s job opportunities in government and quasi-government bureaucracies expanded. Employment in them was attractive to those with degrees and diplomas and staff progressed as expansion continued. All manner of career prospects seemed possible.

Then, starting in the mid-1970s, the shutters came down. The 40 per cent reduction in Civil Service numbers since 1979 means many employees "virtually immobile" in education and social work. The early 1970s doctors are still there. No promotion and no movement. They are stuck in their jobs after a dozen years with the prospect of another 30. There is little positive incentive to "develop professionally" and no negative incentive. Most jobs are secure, securely static.

The position is particularly unpleasant for those who drifted into the public sector, those who had or no longer have any deep commitment. They have no job satisfaction to compensate for frozen careers. Most can perform their routine obligations satisfactorily or at a minimal level without effort and without joy. How do they react to the tedious? Some engage in petty union politics. Others over-develop a hobby, asparagus growing perhaps. Some borrow wives or husbands from their colleagues. Others become fanatically concerned with bureaucratic trivia. Some shrug off a wasted career with wit and self-deprecation, others are resentful.

It is difficult to know the proportion of public employees in this position - some move in and out of moods over the years - but it is not insignificant. Who can doubt that many intelligent, educated men and women are trapped and wasted in the public sector?

"Money" will not solve their problems, nor will "support" from the Government. If a minister wanted to do his best for his service providers, he should indeed be thinking of how to help these long-term prisoners of a public sector expansion. Is it possible that the very means by which we tried to improve public services would be in the long-term interests of service providers themselves? First job security and locally negotiated pay and conditions of employment would allow them to be rewarded at last. Those who lost out might have the necessary incentive to leave and do something more rewarding. A static public service is in no one's interest.

The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit.

Liberals and SDP: George Brock on the delicate balance of power

David Penhaligon, Liberal MP for Turro, electrified a recent meeting of an Alliance joint leadership committee by asking Dr David Owen his first thought as he stepped out of the shower each morning. Was it of the SDP, or the Alliance? Nervous giggles filled the gap before Owen, not amused, replied that he thought first of the SDP - because that was the best way to build the Alliance.

The question had been provoked by a small but typical tussle over Alliance operations in the Commons. Should the 24 MPs experiment by having joint whips? The Liberals had proposed and Owen had resisted, but not without murmurs on his own side.

Much of the fretful nature of the Alliance stems from the dilemma of the Liberals. They have always felt, and still do, that they should be the dominant partners: their history, hard work and larger membership (between three and four times that of the SDP) deserve it. But they know at the same time that the Alliance vote depends to an unknown extent on the separate existence of the SDP. And that, in its turn, depends on keeping David Owen happy.

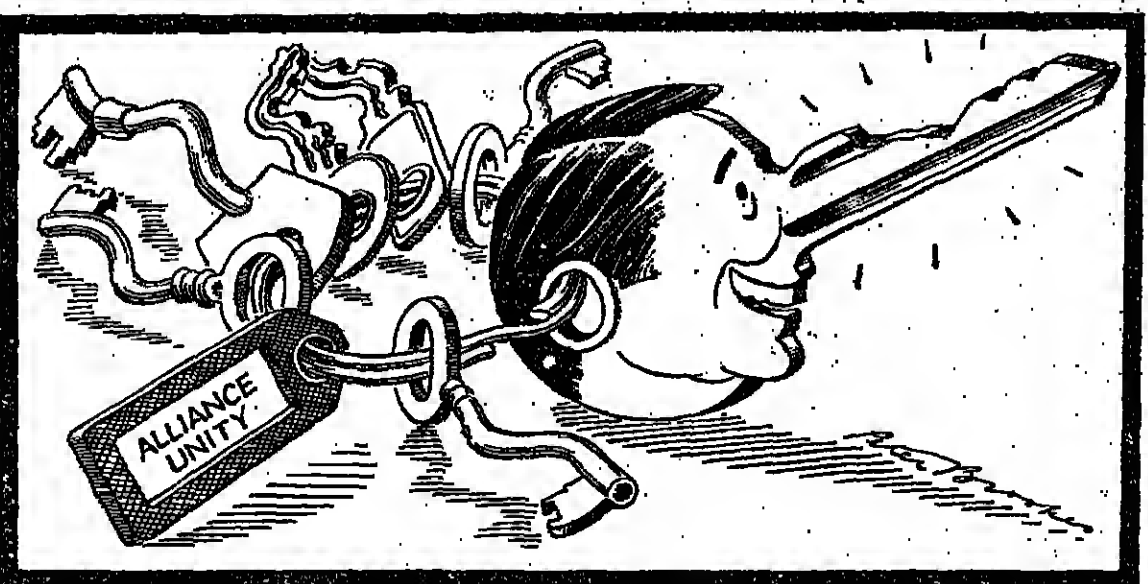
The two leaders cooperate and compete, with a good many people around them yearning for a more stable arrangement. Neither man has been able to gain a decisive edge in prominence, popularity rating or electoral strength. But neither can he easily dislodge and their public personalities count for a good deal in the Alliance poll ratings.

Senior Liberals are to be heard saying that Owen has to accept the "permanence" of the Alliance (which is coded language for "ultimate merger") and stop, as one put it, "this headbanging existentialist act". But they do not sound as if they mean it. Owen's positions and popularity - let alone his personality - cannot be incorporated into the Liberal Party. Some other Liberals, seeing Steel's occasional exhaustion in the past, have looked for another route out of the problem and secretly floated a deal to Owen: that if he accepted merger shortly before the next election they would subsequently back him for the leadership of the combined party.

Meanwhile, both leaders - but particularly Steel - are creating operational links to set up allied campaigning as soon as possible. Both have agreed to make more joint television appearances and a joint campaign office will be set up next year.

The period of doubts about Steel's stamina and will to carry on as leader appears to be over - although stories that he is available for other jobs outside politics continue to appear. In a speech last month to mark his twentieth anniversary as an MP he went self-consciously out of his way to say that he would be around for another two decades yet. "He really does see himself as the long-distance runner," said one insider.

Relations with Owen continue to be poor. Steel was furious about the drift of one reply Owen gave in a long interview to *The Observer*. Justifying the "separate-but-together" alliance, Owen cited the leadership of the SDP on the



Why Steel stays the best bet for Alliance unity

subjects of unilateralism and the miners' strike, while agreeing that there were issues on which the Liberals had taken the lead: "decentralization for example, and environmentalism: the green issue". To Steel, the passage read as a patronizing put on the back for the Liberals when they were so close enough to leave the big issues to the SDP heavyweights.

The Liberal Party under Steel has often been seen as a combination of innocent grassroots members (laced with eccentric activists) headed by a sensible leadership ready to play coalition politics.

The changes in the party since 1979 are melting down those stereotypes; a new generation and type of activist is emerging. Many of them are gaining experience in local government: the party has doubled its number of councillors to around 2,000 in the past six years and a rising number are involved in power balances and coalition negotiations. Many new councillors are now in their thirties and first tasted power in the student politics of the late 1960s.

Numbers of activists taking elected positions in the party learnt

War on Want

Andrew Lyson's article "Bite the bullet, help the hungry" (January 31) contained a sub-editing error which misattributed to George Galloway, general secretary of War on Want, passage from the January 1985 Economist Development Report. The report implied Mr Galloway condoned the misuse of aid by the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front. We accept he does not, and that he did not mislead the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee as to how far the Eritrean and Tigre Relief Associations are the relief arms of the liberation fronts.

We apologize to War on Want and Mr Galloway for any embarrassment caused by these errors.

their political skills in social and environmental pressure groups such as MIND, Age Concern (sometimes nicknamed "Liberal Concern"), Friends of the Earth, Amnesty and so on. Few of either group are public figures outside their own area.

The party has had stalwarts from these forces before. But the new generation are conscious of being a group, or at the very least a force. When Steel filtered it looked as if Paddy Ashdown, the MP for Yeovil, was manoeuvring for its support in case of a leadership election. With Steel's return to fitness, Ashdown's self-marketing campaign has been soured down.

One of the new group's gurus is the veteran of the pressure group world, Des Wilson, ex-director of Shelter, campaigning against lead in petrol and now running the Freedom of Information campaign. Wilson has been collecting large votes when standing for membership of the party's national council and executive and it looks likely that he will be the party's president in 1987-88.

Wilson has argued that one way to mobilize the experience of Liberal party members and to counter the criticism that Liberals are unprepared for power is for the party to concentrate further on single-issue campaigns with specific "interim" objectives which can be realized without the party having to see some advantage in this. Although the new Freedom of Information campaign, the latest of a long line, is run with all-party backbench support, the Liberal leader is taking care to feature prominently.

Steel has lent himself readily to the intensive promotion which a Wilson campaign can provide. He spoke one weekend this month at a

party "Green Briefing", an event which combined some of the new elements with the traditional party establishment. Its striking feature was the emphasis on the specialized political techniques of single-issue campaigning directed at changing particular policies.

This development contains both threat and promise for the Alliance. The two parties can work easily together on many of the likely campaign subjects, but the changes also increase the chances of greater radicalism. In Liberal policy, which would increase the difficulties of agreeing joint policy programmes.

Steel has also had to spend time repairing the damage inflicted by the last party conference debate on, and decision against, cruise missiles. His advisers fear that the Conservatives at the next election will run the tactics which proved so successful against Labour last time. Liberals would be branded as uninterested in order to drive a wedge into the Alliance.

Much Liberal hope is pinned on the local elections in May, which occur in the shires and in none of the urban areas of Liberal weakness. There are almost no selection problems inside the Alliance at council level beyond the fact that both parties combined sometimes have difficulty finding one person prepared to stand for a seat. Alliance council by-election results have been consistently encouraging since 1983.

Steel's brief withdrawal from active politics concentrated the mind of his party on a possible future without him and his close personal connections with the founders of the SDP. The most likely trio of contenders to emerge at the end of a succession race would be Penhaligon, the chief whip Alan Beith and Ashdown. Victory for either of the first two would ensure stable, if not necessarily exciting, prospects for the Alliance. Victory for Ashdown would mean complete reallocation: he would win only with the help of the party's anti-nuclear wing. In that event, the odds in favour of a lasting agreement with an independent SDP led by Owen would be slight indeed.

Tomorrow: joint selection and policy problems

moreover... Miles Kingston

A friendly call from Eve Stropper

The following is a paid government advertisement

Hello there. We're M15, the government phone-tapping people, and we'd like to tell you a little bit more about our work. There's been an awful lot of uniformed comment about our activity, and we'd like to put our side of things straight.

Now, we know what you're thinking. You're thinking that in a country which has got the Official Secrets Act, there won't be any informed comment - only uninformed comment. So what's different about us?

Just this. British Telecom, through whom we do most of our work, has recently gone private. This means that the Official Secrets Act doesn't apply so much to them, and this means that we are finding it harder to get away with things than before, so we thought we ought to come out into the open and do a bit of public relations.

That's what this ad is all about. Public relations.

We're trying to pull the wool over your eyes. And telling you at the same time that that's what we're doing. What could be more honest than that?

Right then. Our job at M15 is to record your telephone conversations, without being at all intrusive, so drawing attention to ourselves, and later we can refer to what you actually said without rousing you up and asking you. Would you like to be called in the middle of the night by a busybody voice saying "Excuse me, but how many of you did you say there would be at Molestown?" Of course you wouldn't.

And let's face it, most of us can never remember what we said on the telephone anyway. We arrange a rendezvous, we fix a lunch with someone we haven't met before, we get the name and address of someone important in Moscow, and all too often we let the details slip from our mind before we get them in the diary. How often have you thought, Oh, if only someone was recording all my conversations, so that I could refer back to them?

Well, someone is. We at M15 are busy recording all your little chats, plans and suggestions, so that they need never be forgotten. Eventually we hope to record the conversations of everyone in the country, but that's going to take a lot of organization, so for the meantime

we're concentrating on the most interesting and unusual people: heads of CND, lawyers with interesting views, unusual preachers, Europe and people like that: an average cross-section of British society, in fact.

People sometimes say that we never listen in to members of the Establishment. This one makes us really cross. At this very moment we are recording several members of the Cabinet (it should be an unusual Budget, by the way). The head of M15, the deputy head of M15 and everyone else in M15, for example, know what you really said on the phone, just ring us up and ask us. We will then say: I am sorry, but it's confidential under the Official Secrets Act. You see, we've got to hang on to that information until the Act is repealed, so please bear with us. And remember, too, that information doesn't always help. Think of Gordon Brown, *Time* magazine, CBS and *Newsweek* magazine. They had all the information they wanted at their fingertips, but after speeding millions of dollars in court no one was any the wiser. The Official Secrets Act cuts out all that sort of time and money-wasting, doesn't it?

So that's it. The next time you hear chit-chat on the phone, the next time you hear someone say "Have you changed that cassette yet, Jock?", don't complain to the operator. Just tell yourself that M15 is quietly going about its job. We're trying to make it completely undetectable, but give us time.

We at M15 are working to find out the facts for you.

You can help us by mentioning as many facts as possible in your phone calls.

If we want to learn more, we'll drop round and have a word with you. Don't worry if you're not in. We have a special door-knocking and flat-searching service to avoid you being bothered. That's about it, really. Oh, and don't tell anyone you read this. OK? It doesn't do to go around spreading uninformative comment. If there's one thing that makes us mad at M15, it's uninformative comment. So watch it, chums. (This ad was paid for by M15, which is to be privatized in July 1985)

© Daily Newspaper Limited 1985

هكذا من الأصيل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PUBLISH AND BE JUDGED

By law this publisher is required to see that nothing appears under his imprint "which offends against good taste or decency or is likely to incite to crime or to lead to disorder or to be offensive to public feeling". (Equally, he is enjoined "to encourage innovation and experiment".) His agent procures a controversial script, possibly actionable under the Official Secrets Act. The Pooting affair is in the air. The publisher does not seek to edit the script, he bans it. He bans it not because he represents the State but because he is timid. He is worried not about offending public feeling but because his first duty is to protect himself from prosecution and embarrassment. That his material might have informed, might even have educated, might conceivably have served the long-run interests of the State is secondary. This publisher is the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

The material in question - 20/20 Vision's programme containing allegations about domestic surveillance by the Security Service - contains neither sex nor violence (in regulating which the IBA's record is creditable). It is however unbalanced: much good journalism is. This programme may even be biased; there is a chance some of its sources aimed deliberately at discrediting a necessary organ of public security. But in a mature democracy it will take more than a forty-minute film on a minority television channel either to subvert the constitution or besmirch M15. Section Two of the Official Secrets Act is to put it mildly, imprecise and the place for adjudicating offences against that act is not the closed board-

room of a public corporation enjoined to promote good television programmes.

The material can only be judged after publication - wider, that is, than the peculiar form of *sanctus* that has operated over the past week as gaggles of MPs, certain journalists and officials from the Director of Public Prosecutions Office have met in private screening rooms to see a film denied the general public. The producers of the film should (since there has now been enough publicity to guarantee some commercial return) find another outlet.

This episode cannot but raise questions about the pusillanimous publisher, the IBA, and the future scope for broadcasting regulation as communication channels multiply. In this pluralist age the regulatory apparatus of the IBA may increasingly appear anachronistic - its assumptions rooted still in the 1950s' fight at the unbridled popularity (and profitability) of commercial television and the localist conceit of the 1960s' underlying the organization of commercial radio. The IBA, through no fault of its own, illustrates the conceptual confusion behind public policy for broadcasting: it is simultaneously publisher, engineer, transmitter, tax-gatherer and Robin Hood, shifting money from rich contractors to poor, all of which takes a large bureaucracy supervised only occasionally by the members of the Great and the Good on the Authority itself.

Within the independent television system there is a perennial struggle between the freedom and autonomy needed both for good television programmes and commercial success and the

principle of political control written into the IBA's constitution by successive governments. It is a system that has spawned, with Independent Television News, first rate reporting. The big regional contractors are in a position to challenge the IBA's instincts of caution and political quietude and often, in their provision of current affairs programming, the public interest is well served.

The unpublished M15 programme was, however, made for Channel Four, which is a company wholly owned by the IBA. Had the production been for Thames, or Granada, there would at least have been a more evenly matched legal battle over the merits of publishing. Here was a test of the 1981 Broadcasting Act's rubric for Channel Four about "innovation and experiment" and suspending the requirement of "proper balance". The IBA, as it is entitled to do, chose the path of caution. But, regrettable though its decision may be in this instance, it does not invalidate the value of the Channel Four relationship between a small commissioning unit and external programme suppliers. Channel Four is sometimes pictured as a sort of cottage industry of small producers operating out of work-shops: in fact television production costs are too high to allow that. However, the Channel Four experiment has to date shown a flowering of talent and provided for an array of new producers remarkable opportunities - the IBA deserves congratulation for that. Perhaps, politically risky, possibly law-breaking, the work on M15 showed the Channel Four model working well. Until it is published we can never know.

MARKET WITH A VENGEANCE

The direction of China's economic reforms in the past six years is clear. The price mechanism is to replace bureaucratic fiat and individual initiative is to be given more scope by reducing state control. It matters little whether the Chinese want to call the resulting arrangements "communist", "socialist", or "capitalist". The practical effect is that the new system more closely corresponds to the market economies of the West than the planned economies of the Soviet bloc.

The Chinese government hopes that trade will quadruple by the end of the century, implying a market for foreign exporters of about \$100bn. Lord Young's trade mission which leaves tomorrow is therefore assured a warm official welcome and is likely to find exciting opportunities for British companies.

Britain enjoys great goodwill in China, particularly in the dynamic, outward-looking provinces near to Hong Kong, for the quiet resolution of the 1997 problem. Moreover, American and Japanese companies face special problems not applicable to their European rivals at present. American exporters have been largely disqualified from this vast new market at a critical moment because of the dollar's overvaluation, while the Chinese who have not forgotten their unhappy history in the first half of this century - suspect that the Japanese are less willing to transfer technology than the Europeans.

Although the Japanese are

nevertheless certain to capture the bulk of the Chinese market, there will be openings for British companies whose products contain low - or intermediate - technology not yet familiar to the Chinese. In many cases investment will accompany trade. The Chinese, who in this respect have recently shown themselves far less xenophobic than most developing countries, sometimes permit 100 per cent foreign ownership of manufacturing operations in their special economic zones.

However, all international economic relationships must be reciprocal if they are to last. Lord Young's visit may lead to several worthwhile deals which promote British exports, but there is still the unanswered question of how China is to pay for the goods. The Chinese financial authorities have indicated that they do not want to imitate Poland or Latin America by financing an import binge with bank credit. Instead they want to see rapid growth of Chinese exports and a further accumulation of foreign exchange reserves.

This raises the potentially difficult issue of how China is to be assimilated into the international trading system. China is not yet a full member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, although it does have observer status and presumably at some point will graduate to full membership. If this were to happen, China must have access to the British market - and, of course, to other Western markets - on equal terms with other GATT signatories.

ORDER! ORDER!

Mr Speaker Thomas as he was, now Viscount Tonypandy, was one of the most engaging Speakers to preside over the House of Commons. In the chair he learned how to turn aside wrath, and when this was impossible to face up to it with firmness, benignity and wisdom. His period of office arguably coincided with a certain deterioration in the manners of the House, notably through the increase of sustained and organized barracking, but he feared neither to name nor to suspend offenders who refused to come to order.

He was also right in his refusal to yield to pressures from one side or other behind the scenes on this or that issue. Equally, when faced with bullyboy tactics from the floor, he had a way with him that was a delight to connoisseurs of the House of Commons, and his mellifluous Welsh voice was perhaps half his battle.

Lord Tonypandy, however, has now written his memoirs and it cannot be said that in so doing he has been as well governed by wisdom as he was when he was Speaker. We now know that he did not at all care for Mr James Callaghan (a fellow Labour MP for Cardiff) and that their reciprocal antipathy seems to have been rife at least since

the Labour attempts at devolution, which Lord Tonypandy opposed and which he thinks cost him a second term as Secretary of State for Wales. We also know that he did like Mr Harold Wilson, Mr Heath, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and others but that he did not at all care for Mr Michael Foot's attempts to put pressure on him in the matter of the Speaker's casting vote when this seemed important for the survival of the Labour Government's aircraft and shipbuilding Bill. We suspect also that he was less than enthusiastic about Mr Michael Foot generally. We learn about this or that MP's representations to him, and about the complaint of a retiring Clerk of the House, Sir David Lidderdale, on the grounds that the librarian's letter of resignation had been read at the same time as his own.

The Speaker does more than preside over the proceedings of the House, maintain order and guard its privileges. He also has a special private relationship with every member, whether from the front or the backbenches, which can only be possible if he avoids special "friendships" - or the opposite. Mr Speaker is a man set apart, which is why the smoking-room and anything else which might lessen his traditional dignity is denied him.

He is entitled to his opinions of what Members say to him in private but if his total discretion in action is to be preserved, they are best locked up in his own breast. Members should be able to approach the Speaker without fearing that they give hostages.

Next to the Monarch, the Speaker is the highest dignitary in the land. If it once became felt that was said to the Speaker might become common currency after he had stepped down from the Chair, that could impair willingness to obey him. Whether he is right or wrong, what the Speaker says must go unchallenged if an orderly Parliament is to be safeguarded, with due freedom for all its Members. This means that the Speaker must be not only above the party political battle but above any personal preferences and even above political thoughts. If his rulings were once subject to any significant challenge that mystique could be at risk. The office is something of a mystery, and such it should remain. Mr Speaker Thomas was a very good Speaker, but it will be a relief not only to Members of the House that his successor, Mr Speaker Wetherall, does not contemplate writing his reminiscences but also to constitutionalists who wish the office to be protected in all its rare dignity.

Implications of Pooting direction

From Professor G. J. Zellick

Sir, You have today (leading article, February 25) described a crucial part of Mr Justice McCowan's direction to the jury in the Pooting trial as "disgraceful" and the Attorney-General's endorsement of it as "both disgraceful and damaging". You also observe that the point is not merely academic.

It is, in fact, vitally important to have the law clarified for the future and the Attorney-General should therefore exercise his power to refer the point of law involved in the acquittal to the Court of Appeal.

That the Attorney personally agrees with the judge's formulation is immaterial. The fact remains that many lawyers are uneasy and the mechanism for settling difficulties of this kind must be used.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM ZELLICK, Dean,
Faculty of Law,
Queen Mary College,
Mile End Road, E1,
February 25.

From Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC
Sir, Surely you allow your enthusiasm for reform of section 2 of the Official Secrets Act to cloud your judgment of the summing-up of Mr Justice McCowan? Even as a legal direction concerned with the narrow point at issue in the trial, it was a disgraceful statement.

The judge had to define, within the context of the Act and of the realities of life in the public service, the words "a person to whom it is in the interest of the State his duty to communicate" the information.

Clearly the potential offender is entitled to know in advance of his communication what is "the interest of the State". This is only fair on him. The phrase cannot mean what some judge or anybody else subsequently considers to be "the interest of the State". This would be putting him in far too vague a peril. Nor, for obvious reasons, is it possible to leave the definition to the private judgment of the potential offender himself.

In the unfortunate absence of any statutory definition, the law as it stands can only be given efficacy if the decision on what is or is not "the interest of the State" is that which the organs of the State have previously laid down.

You regret this conclusion as much as you do not assist the cause of reform for its adherents to attack those who have to uphold the present law, whether they like it or not. Indeed to do so is itself "disgraceful".

I am etc,
CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE,
2 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4,
February 25.

Telephone tapping

From Mrs Michelle Pearce

Sir, Shock and apprehension are the natural reactions to allegations that M15 has been tapping telephones and spying on people in CND and the NCLC. As a member of both, I consider myself either a subversive of parliamentary democracy or a danger to the State. Indeed, quite the reverse.

No less shocking is the news that the only apparent response of the Government is an enquiry by the Director of Public Prosecutions into the sources of these allegations - or are they "leaks"?

As it is virtually inconceivable that these charges have been fabricated, there are only two possibilities.

The first is that there has been a breach of the Official Secrets Act and that the allegations are true.

In this case, a fundamental attack on civil liberties has been, and presumably is, taking place.

The only other conclusion is that certain members of M15 are engaged in freelance work with others unknown, in which case a full-scale investigation by the Home Office and the police should be commenced. Even the Polish state is prepared to do that.

The Home Secretary should announce at once what action he proposes. Silence provokes very nasty suspicions and feelings of deep anger.

Yours faithfully,
MICHELLE PEARCE,
124 Court Lane, SE21,
February 22.

Doubt and doctrine

From Mr John Prickett

Sir, It is both tendentious and misleading to describe liberal theologians as "doubters" (your description of Henson, Barnes and Temple (Feature, February 9)).

Temple a doubter forsooth! What these men proclaimed was a faith strong enough to cope with a variety of interpretations of the great mysteries of the faith. That is positive, not negative; strong, not weak; faith, not doubt.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PRICKETT,
Little Brunger,
Appledore Road,
Tenterden,
Kent,
February 11.

Dilemma over 'informed consent'

From Mr F. G. St Clair Strange

Sir, From the judgments in the case of *Sidaway v Bethlem Royal Hospital et alia* (The Times, February 22) it seems that the law will require a surgeon to obtain "informed consent" from a patient for operation although it is impossible to lay down tangible criteria of degrees of risk beyond those of a common-sense "reasonable body of medical opinion".

What does not appear to have been taken into consideration is the extreme difficulty of conveying to patients, even highly intelligent ones, what medical descriptions really mean. I have often been misquoted to myself, showing how little a detailed description has been understood.

How well "informed" is a patient really when trying to visualise medical matters of any sort? I would be just as much "at sea" trying to understand nuclear resonance or how to program a silicon chip, especially if I had a frightful pain in my head, or back, or stomach.

I am advising an operation on a bone. How can a patient possibly understand all the various sequelae that might follow in the event, say, of infection supervening? Apart from the exercise being very time-consuming, it is liable to be highly (even though unnecessarily) alarming and unlikely to put him in the proper frame of mind to undergo surgery at all.

However much one might explain, it is always the risk that is omitted which will turn up. I would over have warned my young patient that he might have a stroke under the anaesthetic when about to operate to repair cut nerves in the forearm. But it happened. There is no end to the possibilities.

Your leader (February 22) suggests a hundred-to-one risk may be material (Surely a risk of one to a hundred?). Operations often have to be done where the risk may be one in twenty or one in five, or even

"evens", or worse. Can every risk be quantified? And the higher the risk, the more essential, usually, is the operation.

There can be no better way of making waiting lists melt away than to impose an arbitrary "informed consent", the discussions leading up to which would always have to be recorded verbatim, on all surgery.

Surely the patient has got to trust the surgeon to advise responsibly even as he trusts him to operate responsibly!

Yours faithfully,
F. G. ST CLAIR STRANGE,
Church Hill House,
Harbledown,
Canterbury, Kent,
February 22.

From Dr David Barnes

Sir, What is a sizeable risk? According to the statistics given in *Mortality Associated with Anaesthesia*, a study undertaken by the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland in 1982, the total number of deaths occurring within six days following 1,147,362 operations for the regions considered was 0.53 per cent; that's to say, one in 200 die following their anaesthetic and surgery.

This figure should not appear surprising. It is almost certain that the figures are conservative and of course deaths after six days are not included. Mortality figures should certainly be available for all those who wish to undergo elective and non-emergency surgery involving a general anaesthetic. There is still no such thing as minor surgery.

A one-in-200 risk of dying overall must be a sizeable risk. Presumably doctors are now to inform everyone anticipating surgery that these are the best figures available and if they do not so inform their patients, they are negligent.

Yours etc,
DAVID BARNES,
Whites Farm, Widdford,
Ware, Hertfordshire.

Chess championship

From Mr Hew R. Dundas

Sir, It is a rare occurrence that a minority activity such as chess commands the attention of your leading article: it is therefore particularly unfortunate that the leader published today (February 19) should be gravely marred by a total lack of balance. Your final paragraph is wholly unjustified and particularly objectionable.

You have ignored the facts: 1. That Karpov's playing record as world champion since 1975, both in terms of the number of events entered, their strength, his success therein and his record against all modern world-class players, is better than any twentieth-century champion.

2. That Karpov led the match 5-0; your insinuation that Kasparov is the only true world champion is wholly absurd.

3. That the match rules were an anachronism foisted on the world by Bobby Fischer, who never even defended his title.

4. That Kasparov's possible (not the probable you imply) winning of the match 6-5 had it been continued,

owes little to anything but his youth, fitness and stamina; you have forgotten that he was unable to win a single one of the first 31 games, the longest run without a win by any world championship contestant ever, and could only get back into the match, winning two games through Karpov's poor play, when the older man was exhausted. True world champion? In such circumstances, a ludicrous notion.

While I share your obvious distaste for the means of terminating the match, the end is clearly the correct one in rescuing a great champion from unfair circumstances, and the rematch is no less to Kasparov's advantage (recall that one slip could yet have lost him the match) than Karpov's.

May I express the hope that your next utterance on chess is made with a full consideration of the facts, and with the degree of balance your newspaper has claimed for 200 years, most particularly in recent months.

Yours faithfully,
HEW R. DUNDAS,
208 Laymer Court,
Hammersmith Road, W6,
February 19.

Famine in Africa

From the General Secretary of War on Want

Sir, Andrew Lycett's inaccurate and offensive assault on War on Want (January 31, 1985) was yet another attack in the columns of *The Times* in less than 12 months.

Along with other British charities, we are trying to arrest what the United Nations has described as "the worst catastrophe the world has ever seen" in Ethiopia and Eritrea. We are attracting widespread recognition and support in channelling more than £6 million worth of desperately needed food and development assistance to victims from two of the most blighted parts of death-stricken Ethiopia. This money has been entrusted to us by the British Government, the European Economic Community, major charities in the USA, Canada and Europe and thousands of members of the British public.

Mr Lycett describes us as "the most heinous offender" - worse even than the Ethiopian Government - in making political capital out of the suffering in Ethiopia. Given that the Ethiopian Government deliberately withholds food from areas it does not control, and spends half a million dollars per day fighting on six civil war fronts, that would certainly be a hard act to follow.

The truth is that we were merely one of the first to highlight the conduct of the Ethiopian Government. In fact War on Want has consistently called for a ceasefire in the hostilities, a safe passage agreement assisted perhaps by outside governments, including our own, and the distribution of food through the affected areas irrespective of political allegiance - precisely the demands Mr Lycett made in the last two paragraphs of his article.

Mr Lycett impugns our agitation as immoral and against British charity law. To date not a single query or complaint against our work in the Horn of Africa has been received from the Charity Commission, not volume. Natural resources can thereby be conserved.

Lord Vinson (February 12) hopes that the Government is balancing the competing interests for the countryside. Unfortunately, there is to be a huge reduction in funding for environmentally beneficial R & D in agriculture. Will it need a national disaster, such as a devastating disease of wheat, to evoke a realistic attitude to agricultural research?

Yours faithfully,
P. R. SCOTT, Director,
Plant Breeding Institute,
Maris Lane,
Trumpington, Cambridge,
February 12.

mission, the British Government or anyone else.

Mr Lycett then makes the serious personal charge that I deliberately misled the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee. He claims I "neglected to point out however that the Eritrean Relief Association and the Relief Society for Tigray are the relief arms of the liberation fronts". On the contrary, War on Want's written submission clearly explained the links between the liberation fronts and the relief societies operating in their areas and we elaborated on this in our oral replies to the committee.

Mr Lycett alleges I condoned the "misuse of relief aid" by the EPLF. This statement is based on your misattribution which you are now correcting. I know of no such misuse. As a responsible officer of a major British charity, I certainly would not condone misuse of relief aid.

War on Want's object is the Horn of Africa is not to support the political organizations in conflict there, let alone to identify with what Mr Lycett characterises as the "libertarian Marxism" of the Eritrean and Tigrayan liberation fronts. We seek only to relieve the appalling suffering and to get relief aid to those who so desperately need it.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GALLOWAY,
General Secretary, War on Want,
467 Caledonian Road, N7.

Foiling the freeze

From Mr David McLean

Sir, Dr Horroo's suggestion for warming beds (February 18) by laying a sheet of aluminised material on the mattress is ingenious. The drawbacks he cites may be overcome by using insulated (padded) foil with ventilation holes made in it; this will neither rustle nor trap moisture. Used as inner soles in shoes, it also provides cushioned warmth for cold feet.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID McLEAN,
49 Lewisham Hill, SE13.

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 26, 1848

Louis Philippe (1778-1850) was king of the French 1830-48. In the reigns of Louis XVIII and Charles X, following the restoration, he adopted a policy of liberal opposition to their regimes. In July 1830 Charles was compelled to abdicate and Louis Philippe accepted the crown as the choice of the people. Although the country prospered under the "citizen king" it was at the expense of the working classes. In 1848 the campaign for reform led to the king's abdication and the establishment of a republic. Louis Philippe fled to England where he died at Claremont Palace, Esher, Surrey on August 26, 1850.

ABDICATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE

The following summary of Intelligence from Paris, together with the details extracted from *Callaghan's Messenger*, which will be found appended to the letter of our correspondent at Paris, appeared in a second edition of yesterday's *Evening Mail*.

We have received the following important additional particulars, by electric telegraph, from Folkestone: "There has been a complete revolution in Paris, which has terminated in the abdication of the King of the French."

"A proclamation had been issued by the authorities, stating that the King had voted for M. Thiers, but this did not afford satisfaction to the people."

"The Palais Royal was then attacked at 12 o'clock by the people, and taken by them at half past 1, after a sanguinary contest."

"The Tuileries was also attacked, about 1 o'clock when His Majesty immediately abdicated the French throne, in favour of the Count de Paris; and all the Royal Family left the Tuileries in private carriages."

"Passing through the Place de la Concorde towards Neuilly, the Duchess of Orleans went with her son to the Chambers, dressed in deep mourning, to place herself and her son under the protection of the deputies. The Chambers have deemed it themselves sitting in permanence, and have refused to allow the family of Louis Philippe to resign."

"The appearance of Paris is frightful. The people have vented their fury on the houses of the Rue Basses du Rempart opposite M. Guizot's and threatened to destroy the street on account of the blood spilt there last night. The hotel is turned into an ambulance for the wounded, and the people, dipping their fingers in the blood, have arisen along the wall 'A mort Guizot'. There are barricades all along the Boulevards, mostly unfinished, as the battle was over in an hour and a half."

"At the Palais Royal no less than 500 are said to have fallen."

"The Palais Royal was sacked, and the three hundred Tuileries, as belonging to the people, was after some damage to the furniture, given up to the National Guard, but the throne was carried off."

"The soldiers of the National Guard and people have taken possession of the Tuileries. The looting is still sounding at the National office."

"A paper in pencil announces the following Provisional Government: Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, Marrast (editor of the *National*), Odillon Barrot, Marie, Arago, Carnier Pages, Louis Blanc (Secretary)."

"Accounts from the Chamber, between 4 and 5 o'clock, state that the Provisional Government is accepted."

"There will be efforts made to support the Duchess of Orleans."

"The idea of a republic is not agreeable to the mass of the deputies."

Broadcasting's future

From Mr Brian West

Sir, In the debate on the BBC licence fee I have seen no reference to one way in which the BBC could reduce its radio costs without in any way curtail the quantity or quality of its output.

This is in the field of music royalty payments. The legitimate radio broadcasters of the UK pay the highest copyright fees in the world. (The pirates pay nothing, of course.)

Pro rata, independent local radio (48 local commercial stations) pays much more heavily than the BBC with its national networks and some 30 local stations.

The independent local radio companies have been campaigning - and litigating at vast cost - for some seven years for a substantial reduction in the rates charged by Phonographic Performance Ltd for the right to play its members' products.

ILR now pays PPL £3.7 million a year; the BBC pays the best part of £5 million. All this is to give massive exposure, and thereby sales promotion, to the record industry's products.

If the BBC were to join with my association in the action to get broadcasting costs reduced in the area of performing rights - and perhaps get the pernicious "needle-time" restriction removed as well - they would add immeasurably to the chances of success in the struggle and, when that success is achieved, would earn commensurate benefit.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN WEST, Director,
Association of Independent Radio Contractors Limited, Regina House,
259-261 Marylebone Rd, NW1.

Tongue-tripping

From Mrs I. M. Gaulty

Sir, What pleasure Philip Norman's article (February 9) on malapropisms gave me. One of my favourite examples was produced by a wealthy and much travelled friend. She had attended a party in Italy and was describing the marvellous food served. Something quite new to her were the "individual piazzas", which came as starters.

They were delicious.

Yours sincerely,
ISABEL M. GAULTY,
Chase Cottage, Cranborne,
Wimborne, Dorset.

From Dr P. B. Schiffield

Sir, I remember with delight a patient referring to my senior partner as semi-retarded and an anxious mother remarking how emaciated was her thin daughter.

Yours faithfully,
P. B. SCHIFFIELD,
The Health Centre, Rodney Road,
Walton-on-Thames, Surrey

February 26, 1985

SPECIAL REPORT

RADAR: THE FIRST 50 YEARS/1

From the war to the weather on land and on sea, a look at how Britain's scientists have led the world in the practical uses of radar

Age of the sentinel in the sky

Fifty years is a long span in electronics. Since February 26, 1935, when an experiment conducted at Daventry established the practical potential of radar, there has been the development of television, the invention of the transistor and the silicon chip, the arrival of the computer, and the creation of satellite communications. Technically — and, in consequence, socially as well — the world has been transformed.

Radar — short for Radio Detection and Ranging — has changed considerably too, but the principles were established early on and most of the applications were foreseen long before the technology was actually made to work. Most of the basic discoveries had been made by 1945.

The Daventry experiment, carried out by Robert Watson-Watt and his technical assistant, Arnold Wilkins, on behalf of the Air Ministry, established that enough radio energy could be reflected from an object for it to be detected. The next step was to process the information so that it could be interpreted.

Enormous strides have been made in what is now called signal processing, particularly since it has become possible to pack more and more complex circuitry into a smaller and smaller space.

It was the pressure of military events which gave radar the essential nudge from theory to practice. Civil uses — to improve safety at sea, for example — were certainly in the minds of the early researchers, but it is doubtful whether much headway would have been made without the urgent threat of war. After 1945 radar technology began to be adopted by several companies for civilian purposes. This was not always an unmixed blessing. An excessive reliance on shipborne radar led the merchant marine into a spate of "radar-assisted collisions" in the 1950s.

Today radar has lived down

that reputation and is an essential part of navigation both at sea and in the air. Techniques used for the early detection of enemy aircraft were adapted for air traffic control, and to develop shore-based stations which monitor shipping and movements in busy waterways.

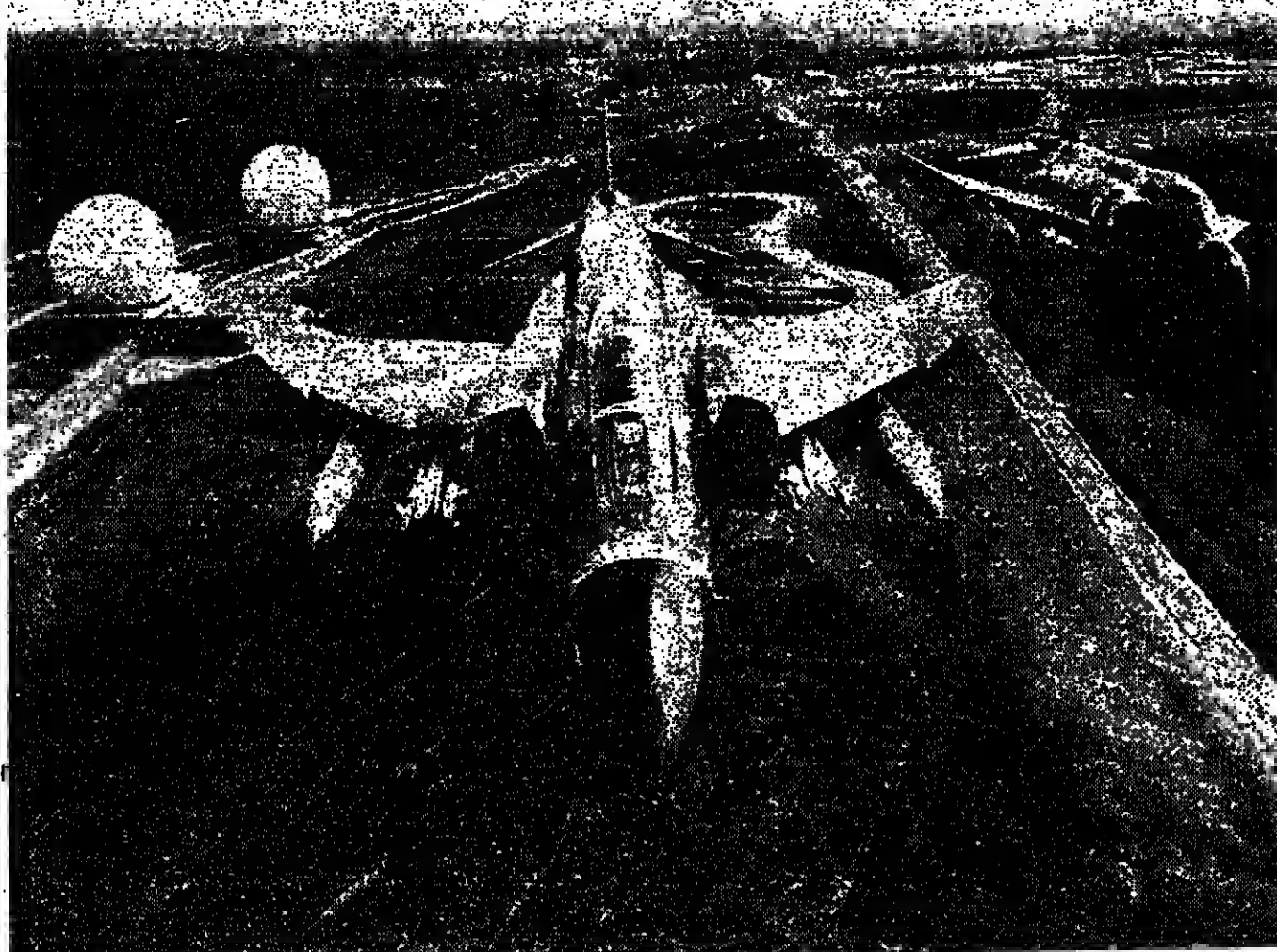
Military uses still bulk large in the radar industry's order books, of course. According to the American market research company, Frost and Sullivan, the United States will spend £20 billion on military ground-based and ship-based radar between 1984 and 1989.

Comparable costs for Britain are harder to come by, partly because the big projects are shared out among members of Nato. Nonetheless it all adds up to big business. Britain's radar industry, serving both the military and civil markets, clocks up well over £500 million in sales each year.

The complexity of today's military systems would make the radar pioneers gasp with astonishment, even though the latest uses were all inherent in the original discoveries. A new aircraft navigation system developed by British Aerospace, called Terrapin (Terrain Profile Matching), compares a computer map of a particular terrain with data received by the aircraft's radar altimeter and inertial navigation system. With no intervention by the pilot, accurate terrain-following flying with a ground clearance of 500ft is possible.

On the ground one of the latest examples of current technology is Marconi Radar's Martello, which is being supplied to Nato. This is an air defence radar with an extremely long range, able to provide fully automatic detection.

A technique which dates back to the Second World War but is still in the forefront of technology is secondary surveillance radar (SSR), known in its military versions as IFF, or Identification Friend or Foe.



Keeping watch past and present: Phantoms fly over radar domes (left). Plotting a wartime aircraft (top right) and the beginnings of radar, in the back of a van at Daventry



Instead of radar on the ground simply receiving a reflection from an aircraft, a device called a transponder is fitted to the aircraft to transmit a positive identification.

Just over a year ago Cossor Electronics won a multi-million-pound order to equip military airfields in the UK and Germany with monopulse SSR, which will provide height and identity information on aircraft within an airfield's traffic zone. The method is already widely used in civil air traffic control, but ironically Nato has not yet been able to agree on an IFF common to all members.

The marine radar industry has been badly affected by the depression in merchant shipping in recent years. The post-war upsurge in leisure craft has created a market for small-boat radar, though few yachtsmen have so far made the investment.

Radar owes at least part of its origins to scientific research into the ionosphere, in the 1920s and 1930s, and this work still goes on. A few years ago studies of the ionosphere and the magnetosphere took an important step forward with the establishment of a unique radar complex by the European Incoherent Scatter Association (Eiscat). Observation stations have been established at Kiruna in Sweden, Tromsø in Norway, and Sodankylä in Finland.

Experiments have also been carried out by looking at the earth from space. Radar on board a Space Shuttle produced detailed pictures of a sandbank off Swansea and the pattern of the sea around it. Radars on earth were also used to measure surface currents by transmitting radio waves horizontally across the sea. This technique produces information on the movement of sediment, pollution control, and other factors.

Where will radar come up? It could certainly find wider uses in industry, especially for applications in hostile environments. In the United States a radar sensor has been developed to measure the speed of locomotives, while a number of steel companies are using radar inside blast furnaces as part of the control process.

Radar for the family runabout seems unlikely, however. Every so often somebody suggests fitting radar to cars to reduce accidents. But unlike ships sailing the open sea, road vehicles travel through built-up areas, or along motorways with bridges and crash barriers. They all give radar returns, and nobody has yet worked out how to interpret the confusing picture on the display.

Roger Woolnough

Britain's not-so-secret weapon

For anyone who grew up in this country during or just after the Second World War, there was never any doubt about it. Radar was invented by Britain. Only in comparatively recent years have details emerged of the work done by the Germans, the Italians, the Japanese, and even the Russians.

Now it seems that the record will be set straight at last. Next June the Institution of Electrical Engineers will be holding a seminar in London on the history of radar development to 1945. For probably the first time, as many as possible of the surviving pioneers from both the Allied and Axis powers are being brought together to recall their early experiences, and describe what they achieved in radar — and, just as important, when.

Although the programme is still being put together, it is hoped that speakers at the seminar (which will run from June 10 to 12) will be coming from the United States, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, Japan and the USSR. Among the British contingent will be the pioneer E.G. Bowen, who plans to travel from his present home in Australia.

In fact, like most technical developments, radar was not invented in a single country, let alone by a single person. The basis of the technology — the fact that radio waves can be reflected from a solid surface — was well known throughout the 1920s and 1930s.

One of the first people to notice the phenomenon was Christian Hülsmeyer, a German engineer. He designed a system

to mount on board ships, called it Telemobiloskop, and took out a patent for the design in 1904. But like many visionaries, Hülsmeyer did not have the technology available to make his concept work.

The earliest practical use of radio reflection was in scientific research. The technique was used to measure the height of the ionosphere.

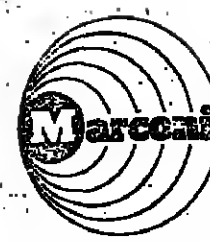
Other strands in the radar story were being woven elsewhere. In Japan, Professo. Hidetsugu Yagi published details in 1929 of his work with directional aerials, which made it possible to send out fine beams of radio signals. The next year an American scientist, using radio waves for ionospheric research, noticed a disturbance when an aircraft

Turn to page 18, col 4

LEADERSHIP IN CIVIL AND MILITARY RADAR THROUGH FIVE DECADES

50
YEARS
OF
RADAR
Marconi
Radar Systems

Marconi Radar Systems Limited, Writtle Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BN.
Telephone 0245 267111 Telex: 99108.



RADAR: THE FIRST 50 YEARS/2

SPECIAL REPORT

Keeping a weather eye open

The latest weather radar system, which came into operation on January 16, is intended to provide better forecasts of heavy snowfalls and rainstorms that could cause flooding and disruption on roads. The equipment is on a hilltop at Chertsey in the Chilterns, where it has a clear view of the capital and the south-east of England. Its range is 130 miles.

The Plessey 45C radar has been devised specifically to measure raindrops, snowflakes and hailstones. It is part of a network of such systems that will eventually provide this form of weather forecasting service over the whole of the British Isles. The other installations are at Camborne in Cornwall, Upavon in Wiltshire, Clee Hill in Shropshire and Hameldon Hill in Lancashire.

The use of radar for weather forecasting is just one example of many areas of scientific research which have been transformed by the exploitation of methods originally developed for tracking aircraft.

Ornithologists can track individual birds with specially adapted radar devices: swarms of locusts can be detected by early warning systems to allow

time for pest control measures; archaeologists can penetrate remote jungle areas to obtain pictures of ancient remains from aerial surveys; and radio astronomers who moved from military work in the 1940s have applied the electronic techniques they developed for defence purposes to mapping mountains ranges on planets and to probing the most distant parts of the universe.

The new weather forecasting radar was developed as a result of an experiment to predict the volume of rain falling into one

Flood levels can be predicted

of the important catchment areas from which public water supplies for the north-west of the country are obtained.

This was a joint project involving the Institute of Hydrology, the Meteorological Office, the Water Resources Board (since disbanded), and the Dee and Clwyd River Authority. The experiment was conducted in north Wales, and the main object was to assess the value of radar for measuring

rainfall in order to predict flood levels.

An area of 400 square miles was monitored once every three or four seconds. The main question was whether a radar system could be designed that was sensitive enough to measure the difference between a fine mist and a heavy downpour. Both conditions reflect radar signals and it is the technique for measuring the difference in droplet size on which the accuracy of the subsequent predictions depends.

More conventional instruments for monitoring river flow and rainfall were in use. The area around London, for instance, relied until last month on warnings of possible flooding from information from 20 rain gauges and 15 river flow instruments covering some 170 miles of the smaller rivers.

The instruments were connected via automatic telephone lines to the Greater London Council's control centre. But since these devices were up to five miles apart, thunderstorms and downpours between gauges were not recorded.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor



A helping hand on deck: On the bridge of a cross channel ferry; on HMS Invincible; on watch the modern way

Waves that help the Navy on the high seas

The economics of modern warfare mean that Royal Navy vessels must be equipped with electronic guidance systems which not only protect the ships during their 25 years' life expectancy but also require minimum maintenance, even though they work in extremely hostile environments.

The criterion must also apply to radar. The technology has improved substantially since its development in the mid-1930s. Miniaturization of components through advances made in microelectronics, better control of frequency, changes adopted by the equipment and digital processing - similar in concept to that adopted successfully in computers - have revolutionized the devices. The principles, however, are basically the same.

The ship is equipped with its own transmission and receiving equipment to operate the radar system. Signals, which can vary in frequency to prevent detection, are sent by the ship's antennae and are "bounced off" an approaching vessel.

The return signal is then processed to give a pictorial representation of the object on the water, its distance and speed.

A similar approach is used by a radar system required to detect aircraft. Low-flying aircraft will also be detected by a radar system which is able to operate at variable heights.

A typical system on a small ship would be able to operate within a range of 100 kilometres and to a height of about 16 kilometres.

The antenna is usually made of a mixture of stainless steel and reinforced plastic. The rotating antenna is the mainstay of the system and it is therefore essential that its vertical axis is stabilized against the ship's movements.

Modern warfare is electronic, and radar and the related equipment must be able to detect and track an enemy, reacting automatically and quickly if guns or missiles need to be fired even in the worst weather conditions.

Low-flying aircraft and sea-skimming missiles are additional hazards. The missile in particular is a feature of warfare in this decade and requires a radar system with the appropriate auxiliary electronics to fire anti-missile missiles well before the intruder can be seen.

The Seawolf missile developed by British Aerospace and a tracking system designed by GEC-Marconi illustrate the technology. Once the attacking missile has been detected the Seawolf is fired and the

differential tracking system takes over. There is an angle between the direction of the Seawolf and that of the attacking missile.

The Seawolf is guided by its radar-based system on board the ship to reduce that angle to zero and maintain a collision path with that of the attacker.

The commands to ensure that the Seawolf stays on course are transmitted by microwave, initially by a wide angle antenna and then a secondary one with a pencil beam.

The designers say: "The weapon control system provides full blind-fire capability against small, fast targets with attack profiles varying from high diving to sea-skimming. The system is suitable for fitting into ships with displacement down to 1,000 tons."

Competition is fierce. GEC-Marconi, Plessey, Racal and Philips are some of the major competitors, and it is an industry which is rife with politics.

Indigenous manufacturers get the lion's share of any contract for the Royal Navy and there is always substantial political pressure to ensure that the position does not alter too dramatically.

Most of the successful British companies are also exporting overseas. The prestige of a contract with the Royal Navy can be easily proportioned to overseas contracts.

The technology of radar is now so extensive that it is beginning to embrace a whole range of suppliers and expertise. There are electronic-component manufacturers, designers of the cathode ray tube on which the pictorial display of signals appear, the suppliers, and manufacturers of the antennae and stabilizing equipment and the computer processing capability.

The trend will undoubtedly be towards systems which are fully computer-controlled with even more precision and response than is currently the case.

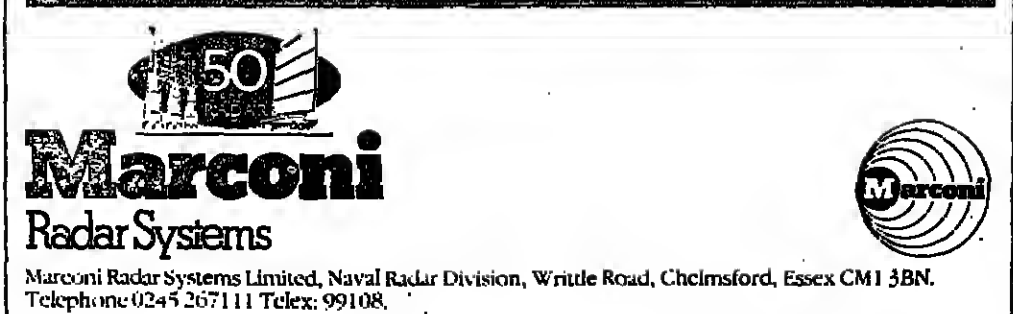
Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

BJ

GENERATION GAP



Generations after generations of British warships have relied on Marconi naval radar. Today Marconi radar serves in every major unit of the Royal Navy.

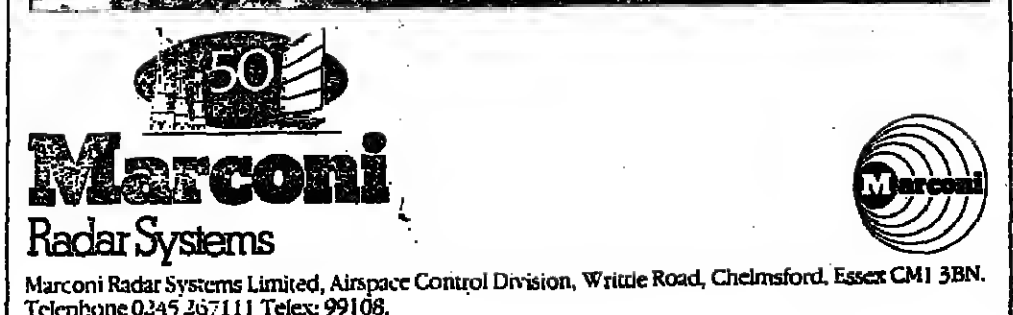
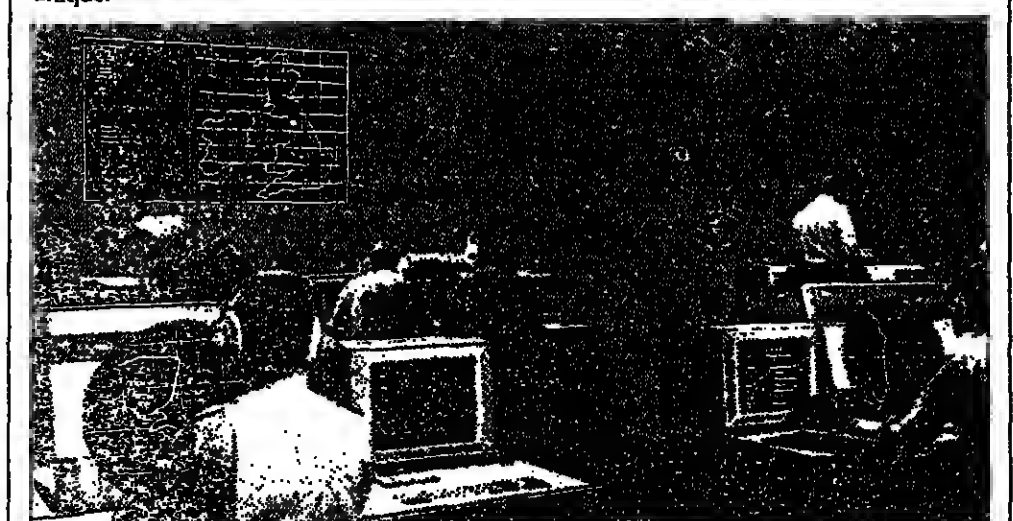


Marconi Radar Systems Limited, Naval Radar Division, Writtle Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BN. Telephone 0245 267111 Telex: 99108.

C³I- SUPREMACY

Within the air defence environment, no other organisation can match Marconi's experience in the design, implementation and through-life support of computer-based data gathering, processing and distribution systems, worldwide.

Systems for defence, offence, support operations and for planning, tasking and management activities... whatever your problems in C³I, Marconi's resources and experience are unique.



Marconi Radar Systems Limited, Airspace Control Division, Writtle Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BN. Telephone 0245 267111 Telex: 99108.

From death-ray to coastal defence

Continued from Page 17

flew between the transmitter and receiver. A report was sent to the US Navy, but it could not see how the discovery could be applied in practice.

There was better luck a few years later when the head of the German navy's signals research department, Rudolph Kühnhold, turned his attentions from underwater detection to objects on the surface. With the help of a new high-power valve developed by Philips in the Netherlands, Kühnhold's experimental radar was built and demonstrated in 1934.

Researchers at the French military signals department had noticed as early as 1931 that aircraft could cause a disturbance to radio signals, and by 1934 a radar system had been developed for shipborne use.

Despite this impressive array of work, by the mid-thirties radar was still essentially a promising concept rather than a finished product. There were limitations of range and accuracy, and many uncertainties surrounded its conversion from the laboratory to mass production.

Kühnhold's work was developed, and the German navy received its first radar set, for aircraft early warning, in 1937. Another radar for ranging ship's guns, the Seetakt, started trials in the same year. When the Graf Spee was scuttled in the River Plate in 1939 a British radar expert was sent to inspect the strange aerial on her superstructure.

It was an uncomfortable discovery for the Royal Navy, which was not to receive similar equipment for two more years. Unfortunately Naval Intelligence kept the information to itself. The British Air Ministry, by now deeply involved in radar, did not hear about Seetakt until much later.

For it was the Air Ministry which had taken up the radar challenge in Britain. In retrospect it is little short of astonishing that this country, with its reputation of always preparing for the previous war, and of losing every battle but the last one, should on this occasion have acted with such decisiveness.

Yet the fact is that from a standing start in 1935, a radar system capable of giving early warning of air attack had been developed with government funds, turned into a network of coastal stations, and by the outbreak of war in 1939 was in operation.

across the Channel was to listen.

In the early Thirties giant acoustic mirrors were built on Romney Marsh, with arrays of microphones to pick up the first rumbles of danger. The remains of these huge spherical concrete structures, 200ft round and 26ft high, are still there. When they were built they had a range on a calm day of about 18 miles, and with care gave bearings to within about six degrees, but there was no means of ranging.

More seriously, rough weather caused problems by drowning the sound of approaching aircraft in extraneous noises. Even the nearby Lovers' Lane had to be put out of bounds, because the murmuring of sweet nothings was picked up by the microphones and became a threat to Britain's safety.

"That was our only defence, and it was useless," Bruce Neale says scathingly.

The Government hastily set up the Committee for the Scientific Study of Air Defence under Sir Henry Tizard. One of its first tasks was to deal with all the helpful suggestions being put forward by crank inventors, among which the death ray was the most common. Robert Watson-Watt, who had been using radio waves to study the ionosphere, was given the task

'It should not interfere with grouse shooting'

of investigating even the wildest claims, and it did not take long to show that a successful death ray would depend on power which could neither be generated nor transmitted. But it did seem possible that radio waves could be used for the detection of aircraft.

It was the successful demonstration of that belief which started the development of Britain's air defence radar, and it took place in a field near Daventry just 50 years ago, on February 26, 1935. The experiment was set up by Arnold Wilkins, and carried out under the supervision of Watson-Watt.

Using signals from the BBC Daventry transmitter, with detector gear mounted in a van in a muddy field a few miles away, a Heyford bomber flew through the beam at 6,000ft. The results were so convincing that the Government immediately allocated £10,000 for an experimental station to be set up at Orford Ness, on the Suffolk coast, later moving it to the nearby Bawdsey Manor.

The Daventry experiment had detected the Heyford bomber at distances over eight miles. Now the Orford Ness station succeeded in increasing the range first to 17 miles, then 30 miles, and finally 40 miles. The site was classified as secret, and its work was given the innocent-sounding description of "radio direction-finding", or RDF.

Encouraged by the results, in December 1935 Tizard pro-

posed to the Cabinet that a chain of RDF stations should be set up around the coasts. Still acting apparently out of character, immediate approval was given and millions of pounds allocated for the work to start at once.

Happily, the Establishment preserved some sense of the traditions that made Britain great. The instructions for selecting radar sites set out all the requirements - they must be 20 to 30 miles apart, close to the sea, capable of supporting the high transmitter towers, and so on. But above all, the choice of site should not interfere with grouse shooting.

By 1938 the first five stations were operating, and approval was given for the next stage of construction, creating what was known as Chain Home, or CH.

By September 1939 radar cover at 15,000ft was virtually complete from the Orkneys to the Isle of Wight.

This led to H2S, an equipment which gave the pilot a picture of the terrain over which he was flying.

When the war ended, most of the companies which had worked on radar turned their attention to other things.

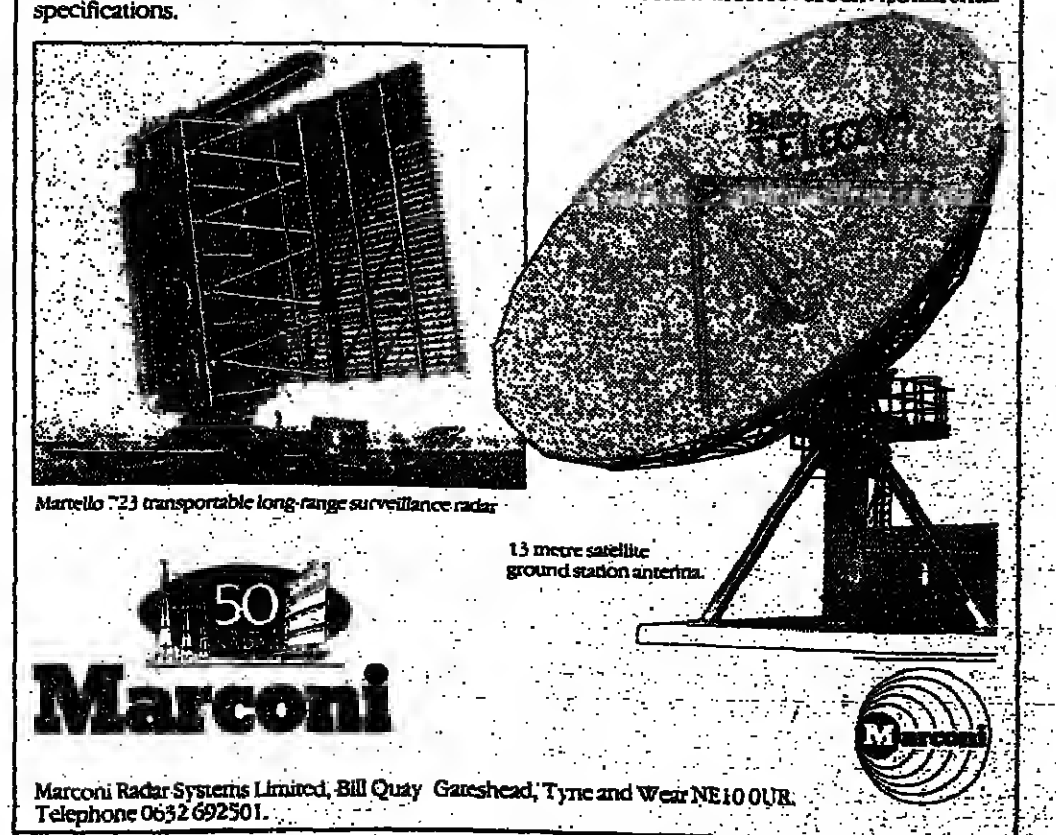
It was left to firms which had not been prominent in early radar development, such as Marconi and Decca, to take up the peacetime opportunities, and it was not until the onset of the Cold War that radar for defence once again became a priority for the electronics industry.

RW A 1945 Chain Home mast

TYNESIDE VERSATILITY

Marconi's resources for the construction of large antennas were established in the North East many years ago. Today the Gateshead works still produces the largest steerable structures for radars and satellite communications, and has diversified into circuit board manufacture, sophisticated electronic assemblies and rugged shelters of many types to house electronic or other equipment.

Extensive test facilities ensure that these products meet the most severe environmental specifications.



Marconi Radar Systems Limited, Bill Quay Gateshead, Tyne and Wear NE10 0UR. Telephone 0632 692301.

كتاب من الأصول

SPECIAL REPORT

RADAR: THE FIRST 50 YEARS/3

The warning system that began with a blip

One of the biggest problems in the development of radar has been the positive identification of the aircraft which appear as "blips" on the screens on the ground below, but experiments in Britain now appear to have found a solution, and also promise additional benefits.

The crudest way of identifying aircraft was to ask a pilot over the radio telephone to turn his machine through 90 degrees so that the change of course could be noted on the screen.

Then came the "squawk box" on board the aircraft which, when activated at the controller's request, would register on the screen alongside the blip representing that aircraft.

Today's system is highly sophisticated by comparison. Transponders, fitted to the aircraft, respond automatically when interrogated by the ground station and produce coded signals. These signals, when processed by the station's computer, give call sign, altitude and direction of flight alongside the appropriate blip. The system can also give warning of a hijack.

But when many aircraft fly close together, as in the terminal zone of a major airport or over a battlefield, older versions of secondary surveillance radar (SSR) used for identification could produce tracks which wander about the screen, run blips and identifications into one another, and produce false readings, because the radar signals are reflected from ground features.

Eliminating track wander

Monopulse SSR, as developed by Cossor Electronics and by Marconi Radar Systems, largely overcome these problems.

Track wander is eliminated because the systems rely on only one pulse of a transponder reply, rather than on the average of a number of responses, to determine bearing, while the associated plot extractors, using monopulse-derived data, are able to differentiate far more efficiently between the replies of the aircraft.

The Civil Aviation Authority has ordered from both companies as part of its new civil radar network, its system at RAF airfields throughout Britain and West Germany, and at Ministry of Defence (Procurement Executive) airfields in Britain.

Cossor will begin installing the systems next year. A further order has come from the new airport at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

The next development after Monopulse will be Mode S, to which the aviation authority in Britain and the Federal Aviation Administration in the United States have adopted a unified approach. The Royal Signals and Radar Establishment has been working with the industry on the defining and study of it.

Mode S is designed to work in heavily overcrowded areas, such as parts of the United States and northern Europe, and has the great advantage of being able to interrogate individual flights with separate identity codes, rather than receiving replies from all aircraft within range.

The system should be ready for installation by the late 1980s but, unlike Monopulse SSR, it will require new aircraft transponders - which will make it initially unpopular with airline accountancy departments.

However, the future benefits of Mode S will far outweigh such short-term financial objections because, if its radar signals are linked into an airliner's flight management system computer, the ground station will be able to obtain far more additional information about individual flights than is available today.

A running commentary on the mechanical health of the aircraft's airframe, equipment, engines and aviation electronics systems could be extracted during the flight, so that maintenance services and spares could be marshalled before landing.

Additional information giving the aircraft's weight, the number of passengers, and the volume and sizes of freight which it is carrying could greatly improve airport management, leading in the short term to the more efficient use of runways and terminal buildings, and in the longer term to the saving of capital investment on extensions.

While SSR keeps civil aircraft safely separated and helps them to depart and arrive punctually, its military version - identification friend or foe (IFF) - has an even more serious purpose.

As attack aircraft and the missiles to counter them have become faster, the time in which to identify them has reduced to split seconds.

The result is that in several small wars since the Second World War just as many "friendly" aircraft have been shot down as aggressors.

At present, however, there is no agreement among the main Nato allies - the United States, Britain and West Germany - on which the IFF system should be adopted, and the dispute has gone on for at least two years.

A new standard Nato agreement (Stanager) was drawn up in 1978 after five years' discussion, but a controversy continues on which frequency the planned Nato identification system (NIS) designed to last throughout the 1990s, should operate.

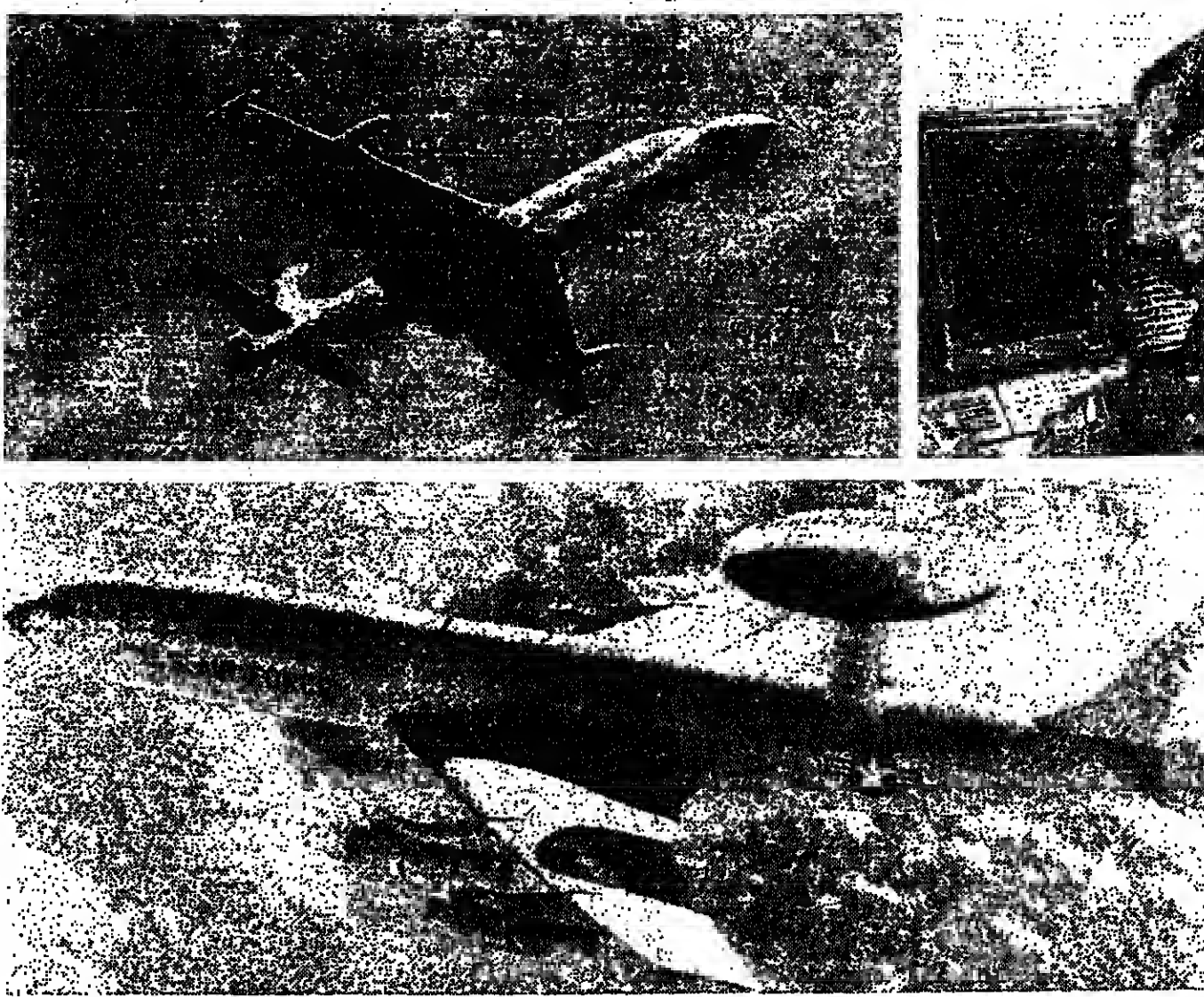
Current IFF systems operated by various Nato countries are as much as 30 years old. They are often unreliable, and their signals can be jammed.

An agreement is urgent, as many senior officers in Nato believe the loss rate to "friendly" fire in any European war could be as high as 20 per cent - on both sides.

The latest indications are that Britain may be ready to join the system preferred by the Americans, rather than that wanted by the West Germans. And British radar companies fear they may lose business to their US rivals in a market which could be worth up to £10 billion as all the aircraft and weapons in Nato's armory are refitted.

One leading British company in IFF systems is Cossor Electronics, a wholly owned but independent subsidiary of Raytheon, a US company which is one of two consortia awarded IFF research contracts by the Pentagon.

Arthur Reed



Air defence: The American Awacs, above and inside view, top right. But Britain preferred Nimrod, top left

Safety first in the crowded skies

Installation of a new radar system by the Civil Aviation Authority for the National Air Traffic Services - which is now under way - indicates the good progress being made in controlling civil and military aircraft from the ground.

Many of the radars in use in Britain and elsewhere incorporate outdated technology which produces cluttered pictures, and needs frequent, expensive servicing. The rapid recent development of aviation electronics, backed by enormous strides in computerization, has produced a new generation of highly cost-effective equipment, which not only offers crystal-clear displays, but also needs a minimum of technological attention.

The South-East of Britain has the busiest airspace in the world, with 3,500 aircraft movements a day at peak times of the year, and so obviously requires the very best control equipment if the high levels of safety already achieved are to be maintained.

The CAA contracts are worth more than £25 million, and the letting of the major one, worth some £10 million, to a Dutch company on the grounds that British firms could not match it for either time or cost produced considerable criticism at the time. This was for primary radar, and the CAA expected that about half the value of the contract would be spent in Britain. The authority placed a

£1.1 million contract for secondary radar with Cossor, and a £1.2 million contract for remote control and monitoring equipment with Marconi.

As the UK National Air Traffic Control Services is a joint civil and military organization, 30 per cent of the cost of the radar replacement programme is being met by the Ministry of Defence. At the same time as Britain's air traffic control is being updated, the UK air defence system, including the giant radars on the eastern side of the country which would give the "four-minute warning" of an enemy attack, are being similarly modernized - although details, for obvious reasons, are scant.

What is known is that the contract is worth £100m. It is primarily funded by Nato, and British companies have two-thirds of the work. UKSL, the lead company in the contract, owned jointly by Marconi, Plessey, and Hughes Aircraft, is responsible for the system design, integration and test, and management of the programme, which is for the installation of automated data processing and display facilities in a number of underground operational centres. Airspace surveillance data will cover an area of four million square miles, and will use data from land, sea, and air-based sensors.

The CAA also runs under contract the air-traffic control services at a number of local authority owned airports in the provinces, and is under increasing pressure from private companies, such as International Aeradio, when such contracts come up for renewal.

No support for extra costs

The private-sector companies have recently gained several such contracts, while the CAA has fought off attempts to win others. This conflict is a sign of the heavy pressures that exist today on the finances of local authorities, who receive no support from central government in meeting the costs of radar-replacement programmes costing up to £400,000.

A few have made the decision to modernize, and one such is Devon County Council, which runs Exeter airport.

Devon decided on the Plessey Watchman, a system which can see aircraft approaching some 60 miles distant and which filters out of the screen "clutter" produced by the surrounding hills and by the bad weather which passes through the area.

The previous radar at Exeter could handle only one aircraft at a time, but Watchman is able to control all aircraft in the terminal area, handle radar-assisted approaches, direct aircraft on to instrument-landing system approaches, and improve departure and arrival times.

Marconi Radar Systems is also having success at British

Special Reports

The Times is arranging an extensive series of Special Reports similar to this one. Subjects planned include: Information Technology.

March 21

Cable and Satellite TV, April 12

Science Parks, April 17

Communications, April 22

British Electronics, April 29

Aviation, May 30

For editorial information contact Dennis Dwyer, Editor, UK Special Reports, The Times, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-337 1234, extension 381.

How Nimrod finally got off the ground

The French are thought to have been the first users of an airborne early warning system when in 1794 an officer in a balloon was ordered to wave his handkerchief on sighting the enemy.

That same principle - getting off the ground to see further - still applies, but today's enemies come at supersonic speed, hugging the ground. Defending forces must be able to spot an attacker 200 miles away or more, when it is still over the horizon.

This stringent requirement led to a long and acrimonious debate in Nato during the 1970s about what form airborne early warning should take. The Americans favoured the Awacs (Airborne warning and control system) Boeing E-3A Sentry. This 707 airliner is heavily modified to carry a large circular radome above the fuselage, with an air defence operations centre in the cabin, operated by a 17-strong crew.

Britain, motivated by cost and employment considerations, decided in 1977 to develop its own system, based on the Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft, with radar aerials housed in domes in the nose and tail. The British aircraft industry estimated the Nimrod would create 7,000 jobs, compared with 500 if Awacs was adopted.

Eleven Nimrods were ordered from GEC Avionics at an estimated cost of £300 million - a difficult estimate as some parts of the equipment to go on board had never been made before.

The programme was not a success. It began to fall behind when the radar specification was completely rewritten by the Ministry of Defence, and the company was unable to attract skilled people because of the incomes policy then in force.

By the end of 1979 costs had become so high that the Government was considering cancelling the programme in favour of Awacs. That was rejected, again on cost grounds, and more money was found for Nimrod, although a moratorium on the defence budget stopped GEC Avionics spending anything like it had planned.

Again the company could not recruit the people it wanted, and the programme began to slide. By this time it was two years late.

But since the beginning of this year the RAF has been

flying its first AEW Nimrod on training. According to Mr Jack Pateman, managing director of GEC Avionics, the service is "very pleased".

The system represents a very large step forward in the capability of the RAF, he said. How much will AEW eventually cost? Nobody is prepared to confirm the rumoured £1 billion. It will probably be another year before the RAF has AEW in full service, and in the meantime it is considering spending £1 million to refurbish its five Shackleton AEW2 aircraft, and the AN/AP5 1940s radars which they carry.

Nimrod and Awacs, which has been in service for more than five years, provide the West with long-range strategic cover, but below that level there is growing scope for tactical early warning, a fact brought home by the Falklands war when the British fleet had no airborne radar to warn of incoming Argentinian aircraft and Exocet missiles.

Search and find plane scanner

To meet this threat, Westland Helicopters and Thorn EMI developed in nine weeks an AEW Sea King helicopter, mounting a Searchwater radar beneath the aircraft to give a 360 degree cover. The scanner is housed in an air-pressurized radome, and this is deflated and swung up alongside the fuselage for landing.

It is speculated that hovering at 10,000ft, the AEW Sea Kings - which went into service just too late for the Falklands conflict - have a range of around 125 miles.

As radars and their associated electronics become increasingly miniaturized, there is growing scope for smaller aircraft to be used as AEW platforms. The latest in this line is the Pilatus Britten-Norman Defender.

The scanner is carried in a large nose fairing, and its developers claim it has a high chance of survival in wartime because its small size would be difficult to detect on enemy radar screens.

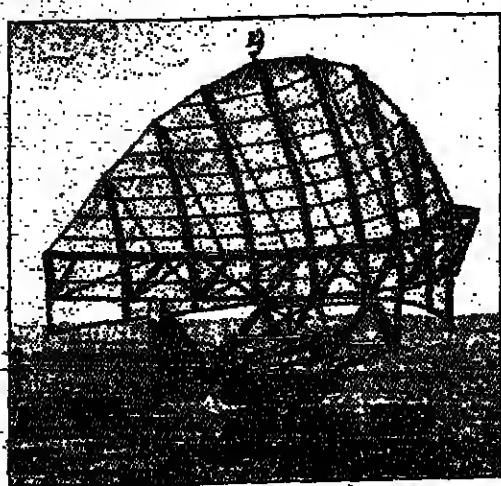
Aircraft like the AEW Defender will be of interest to small Third World countries with short borders to defend, or to civil authorities watching for smugglers, drug-runners, and illegal immigrants.

UNFLAGGING SUPPORT

Based on the Type 11 of the early 1940s, Marconi's S512 50cm Air Traffic Control Radar was developed in the immediate post-war years and variants were supplied worldwide to both regional and international airports.

Many examples of this famous radar, modernised and improved at intervals by our unique Customer Support Services, are still fulfilling vital air traffic control functions around the world.

All Marconi radar products, from the earliest installations to the present day, are backed by the Company's commitment to support throughout the life of the equipment.



Marconi's S512 is a new primary radar for air traffic control applications.

Marconi
Radar Systems

Marconi Radar Systems Limited, Support Division, Writtle Road, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3BN. Telephone 0245 267111 Telex: 99108.



SOME PEOPLE ACCUSE US OF INTERFERING WE DO

WE JAM RADAR Zeus, Skyshadow and Apollo.

Our Electronic Counter Measure systems can detect and jam all known radar. On the ground, at sea or in the air.

Marconi
Defence Systems

Marconi Defence Systems Limited, The Grove, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4LY Telephone: 01-954 2311 Telex: 22616



Why put a tax on tapes?

Copyright of film, sound and computer software present huge political and organizational headaches. Dozens of solutions about its control have been proffered to government in as many years from every group with a vested interest. A solution is vital for the healthy expansion of the information technology industry. So far there is not even the semblance of a system for proper control. Politicians and industrialists are struggling to find one.

Last week's Green Paper on recording and rental of audio and video copyright material took a few steps forward - unfortunately the wrong ones. The mainstay of the proposed policy is to impose a levy on blank tapes.

Television programming before transmission has already been paid for by the viewer - either through a licence fee or through the extra monies paid when buying the products whose advertising subsidizes the commercial channels. The Green Paper proposes that an individual who then records these programmes, choosing to watch in his or her own time the product he/she has already paid for, now has to pay a tax - through the levy - to the programme-makers for the privilege.

The same situation, the Green Paper informs us, will apply to radio. Again, that product is either funded by a licence fee as in the case of the BBC or is broadcast by music-based commercial radio stations, which pay handsome sums of money to the record industry for promoting their music.

The Government has turned down the wrong road; it has clearly been influenced

by substantial lobbying over the last four years. In 1981 it was not convinced of the wisdom of imposing a levy, the lobbyists' argument having been based on compensation for supposed lost sales. The Government now is convinced that reward for copyright is a justifiable reason for a levy.

Curiously enough, no provision has been made to reward the holders of copyrighted software in this fashion. What is even more curious is that the "software lobby", according to the Information Technology Minister, Geoffrey Patie, did not ask for it. Even more confusing the

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent

Green Paper proposes exempting audio tapes of fewer than 35 minutes' duration - a modest consideration to the home computer market?

The software industry appears to be satisfied to pursue its own solution in the form of a private members' Bill. The Bill had its unopposed second reading last Friday, supported by the Government and the opposition parties.

The private members' Bill and the further promised legislation is the software industry's solution. It seeks to penalize those who breach copyright.

What has become clear is that there is

not a proper solution to the political control of software, its copyright and its transport. The computer experts at the Department of Trade and Industry are now trying to work out formulas not only to prevent any breach of copyright but to impede the transport of software abroad without licence.

The new CoCom agreement which provides the guidelines for the security of export control are more liberal than the previous arrangements. Signatories to the export-control procedures include almost all the Nato countries and Japan. The Department of Trade and Industry is trying to develop a method whereby a blanket licence can be awarded to exporters of software, assuming they are not in a sensitive category.

Many personal computers under the new rules will qualify for export to the Eastern Bloc but some of the software remains a problem.

Three principal areas are worrying the industry advisers: computer-aided design software, that written to assist in LSI-microchip circuit design, and artificial-intelligence software. But like all the other experts who have looked at the problem of software copyright and copying in the last decade, they will have problems. The movement of software can be easily controlled only when accompanying a piece of hardware.

The reality is that the copying and transportation of software, albeit film, sound or computer programs, is becoming easier by the day. And no effective controlling mechanism has been found.

Briefing, facing page

Workbench puts a smile back on shares

By Boris Sedacca

Software companies generally seem to be immune from the anipathy shown by the stock market to high-tech companies.

Micro Focus shares were beginning to flutter downwards in sympathy with the generally bearish conditions of the rest of the market standing at 810p at the beginning of last week, but by Thursday were up to 870p.

The market got wind of an announcement, to be made official this week, of a "workbench" for computer programmers based on the best-selling IBM Personal Computer. Although the workbench is a personal computer software product, it represents Micro Focus's first entry into the world of IBM mainframe computing.

The concept of the workbench is relatively simple: programming, a mainframe computer uses up a lot of its resources. Also, because machine time is expensive, programmers operating terminals hooked into mainframes usually have to wait to get a crack at it.

What the workbench offers is a way of writing and testing Cobol programs on a personal computer and ironing out any wrinkles before they are run on mainframes. The simplest analogy is that of a music composer who will first write his score and try it out on a piano before letting a whole orchestra play it.

However, the workbench includes a new dialect of Cobol - VS Cobol 2 - announced by IBM towards the end of last year, which is expected to be about 50 per cent compatible with the as yet unpublished ANSI 85 standard Cobol.

VS Cobol Workbench allows both the old and the new IBM Cobol dialects to run together or separately on a PC by throwing the software equivalent of a switch. Apart from the headaches of conversion, 60 to 70 per cent of programmers' time is spent maintaining old Cobol programs.

As a British company, Micro Focus has been extremely successful in pushing its image as an American company by setting up shop in California's Palo Alto, in the heart of Silicon Valley. Little surprise then, that the first customer for the new product is a US company, General Dynamics.

The way forward for an Olivetti Acorn

By Matthew May

The rescue of Acorn Computers by the Italian computer and office equipment group, Olivetti, gives it a breathing space to put its house in order. Olivetti agreed last week to pay £10.4 million for a 49.3 per cent stake in Acorn - a company valued at more than £30 million when its shares were suspended nearly three years ago.

The deal takes the share of Acorn owned by its founders, Chris Curry and Herman Hauser, from 85.7 per cent to 36.5 per cent. With a half-year loss of £10.9 million reported - about £7 million is accounted for purely as a result of having to reduce the value of unsold computers - the axe is beginning to fall. The further 90 redundancies announced bring Acorn's loss of staff over the last month to more than 25 per cent.

Redundancies alone, however, will not be enough: radical changes in Acorn's mainstream products will be required if it is not to fade into a role of peripherals and software supplier. Acorn so far has been largely a one-product company with its founding fortune built on the Government's acceptance of its BBC micro into British schools and the contract with the BBC itself.

Its other computers now look flawed - the Acorn Electron, though better value at its new price of £130, is known to be expensive to produce compared with other home computers and is unlikely to provide significant profits at the current price. And Acorn's strategy of moving into



the business market with the Acorn Business Computer will be a path strewn with fierce competition.

But perhaps its major problem is that it cannot rest on its laurels even in the education market. Already there is a movement - led, it must be admitted, by UK business micro manufacturer ACT - that restricting schoolchildren to the likes of the BBC micro will result in many having to spend a lot of time readjusting to the world of business computers when they emerge into the high-tech office world of the 1990s. The point has certainly not been lost on the French government (see article below). Of the three foreign firms

Unix and the Euro six take on the industry giant

By Kevan Pearson

A major confrontation between European computer companies and IBM seems likely. Six of Europe's biggest companies have adopted the Unix operating system in an attempt to establish an alternative standard to the growing industry dominance of IBM.

But IBM has got in first with the launch two weeks ago of its own version of Unix running on its mainframe computers. It already has Unix running on its bestselling personal computer.

The problem for the six companies - ICL, Bull, Nixdorf, Olivetti, Phillips and Siemens - is that Unix has failed to penetrate the commercial-computer market, despite its success in the educational and scientific arenas. By adopting Unix, the six hope to improve its viability in the commercial market and establish a common standard for software running on their computer systems.

At present, software written for an ICL machine, for

example, will not run on computers made by any of the others, and vice versa. Unix, it is claimed, will enable software to run on all computers using the operating system.

In addition to Unix the six are backing the emerging European standard for computer communications, Open Systems Interconnection (OSI), so that computers can share data. So far, only computers of the same type can be linked together. By having common applications software and common communications facilities, the six hope to establish an entirely separate alternative to IBM.

But IBM is aware of the threats and opportunities presented by both Unix and OSI and its prodigious resources and market share stack the odds heavily in its favour. IBM Europe is reckoned to have had a turnover of around \$12 billion (almost £11 million) last year - more than the combined sales

of the six. On top of that, the company's massive worldwide resources are more than 20 times those of its nearest European rival.

IBM, as well as putting Unix on its mainframes, has announced that it will support a link between OSI and its own computer communications system, Systems Network Architecture (SNA).

The six European companies are not alone in their attempt to establish Unix and OSI. American Telephone & Telegraph, which invented Unix, is also trying. Many other leading United States computer companies, among them Digital Equipment, the No 2 company behind IBM, are heavily committed to Unix.

The six also face great customer opposition to Unix, most of whom are committed to their existing systems, both in financial investment and the expertise of their employees. It will not be easy to change that quickly.

The invisible political eavesdropper

From John Earle, Rome

"He is a political friend of Foreign Minister Andreotti." This is the kind of information which a Rome firm specializing in computerized data says it can supply to candidates about voters in Italy's local elections on May 12.

Members of the present Rome City Council have been circled by the firm, offering confidential personalized information sheets about electors so that their campaigning will be bang on target. It suggests that a candidate might like to reach specific groups such as "unemployed lawyers aged between 30 and 40 with Rotary Club associations." His approach to them will obviously be very different from what he wants to say to a list of housewives or young unemployed.

Besides names and addresses, the information sheet will contain details of family status, job, occupation of own or rented accommodation, hobbies, clubs, political friendships and an ominous "other information" category.

Apricot leads in French race

From Michael Parrott, Paris

The French government has finally decided to consult the British microcomputer industry for its ambitious new school equipment programme. But it has not turned to the leaders in the field, Sinclair and Acorn, but to ACT-Apricot, better known for its expertise in the business market and further education.

Last Monday ACT-Apricot's representative in France, Michel Singer, formally submitted the company's tender for the new programme under which 120,000 micros are to be installed in French schools by the end of this year.

When the Prime Minister, Laurent Fabius, first announced the programme in January, it

looked as if orders would be limited to French companies, although Olivetti and IBM were also asked to submit tenders. The prime minister has rejected an alternative proposal under which French schools would have been equipped with 250,000 Macintosh computers manufactured in France by the US computer group Apple.

ACT, which has only been selling its Apricot computers in France since last July, celebrated the government's decision with full page advertising in *Le Monde* and *Liberation*, in which the company urged the French government to choose the Apricot in preference to its transatlantic rival Apple.

According to ACT-Apricot managing director, Mr. Ed Sharnick, the French want business machines installed in French schools rather than the conventional computers used in British schools.

The French government's decision has come as a shock to Sinclair, Research and Acorn, which had both been preparing to set up manufacturing facilities in France if they could have got into the French education market.

Sinclair Research overseas business manager Mr. Charles Cotton has teleaxed the French Prime Minister asking why Sinclair, the "leading European educational computer company", had been left out. It must have been a mistake he wrote.

According to ACT-Apricot managing director, Mr. Ed Sharnick, the French want business machines installed in French schools rather than the conventional computers used in British schools.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST KNOWN ORDER FOR PCs DIDN'T GO TO ANY OLD CHARLIE.



The order, from the American Defence Department, went to Zenith Data Systems.

Compare the Zenith PC with the IBM PC, and you'll notice one thing immediately.

The price.

The Zenith PC comes ready-to-run at a few hundred pounds less.

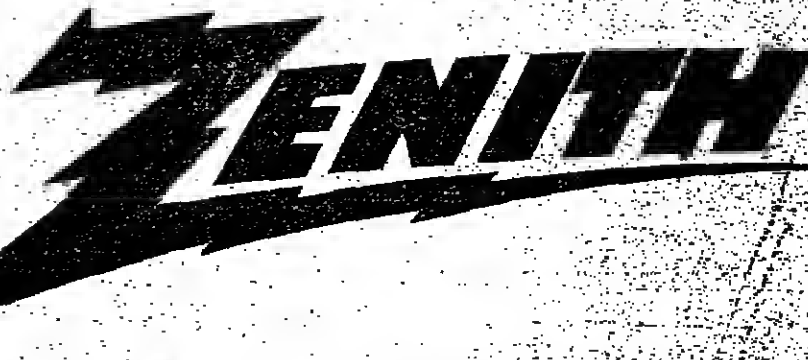
Yet does everything the

other one does. And more.

Zenith is the number one PC-compatible supplier in the world. A 1.5 billion dollar electronics giant with more than 10 years' experience in this highly competitive field.

Remember. The world's biggest known order for PCs didn't go to any old Charlie.

Neither should you.



Zenith Data Systems Ltd, St Johns Court, Easton Street, High Wycombe, Bucks HP11 1JX. Tel (0494) 448781. Telex: 43421.

مكننا من الحصول

COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

Atari out to grab quarter of UK market

By Geoff Wheelwright

While Acorn, Sinclair and Commodore scramble to move into the business computer market, Jack Tramiel, the head of Atari, arrived in London last week vowing to capture 25 per cent of the British home computer business by the end of 1986.

Mr. Tramiel said he had no intention of producing business computers. "I don't want to compete with IBM. We're in the business to sell personal computers to individuals."

Mr. Tramiel says that he never writes off his competition, many home computer companies which are hoping that the business market will be their salvation are running into problems.

But you could be forgiven for thinking that his product announcements were designed to upset IBM and Apple in the small business market of this world. Mr. Tramiel is hoping to sell 200,000 of his Macintosh-like ST range of computers in Britain in the next 12 months, at under £1,000 for the advanced ST models with huge 512K ram memories, disk drives and screens, included in the price.

He is also planning to sell a range of computer add-ons for other computers - with little more than £400 being charged for a hard disk system that would now sell for more than £1,000. Mr. Tramiel doesn't see any intrinsic value in his prices - and is willing to use them as a marketing tool to grab the biggest market share.

Atari will also be aggressively marketing software for other computers at prices which again are likely to undercut those of other software producers. And he promised that software for the ST range will sell for less than £49.

But while these prices, product announcements and marketing plans are all likely to strike fear in the hearts of some competitors, the telling point will be whether Mr. Tramiel can deliver. The road to computer bankruptcy is littered with projections and it will be his job to make sure that his new range of computers is shipped in mass quantities - and gains large numbers of dealers in the coming months.

Mr. Tramiel says Atari's recently troubled past has not lost it many dealers in the UK, and that several major retail chains are now interested in taking the company's products again. But Mr. Tramiel's Atari will have a tough fight for shelf space.

He admits that he will have a particularly tough ride against the new Commodore C128, a machine which has better specifications than Commodore's previous home machines.

On the brink of the megabyte breakthrough

BRIEFING



Spectrum Plus and the other for the Commodore 64. Edited and compiled by Robin Bradbeer and Harold Gale the two paperbacks are published jointly by Times Books and Sidgwick & Jackson at £8.95.

A group of three European electronic typewriter and computer printer manufacturers has won its battle to fend

off the threat of Japanese competition - for the time being. But in doing so it may have hastened the end of a war which it is likely to lose. Last year Olivetti, Olympia and Triumph Adler (backed by Ericsson) complained to the EEC that electronic typewriters were being sold in Europe by several Japanese manufacturers at below cost price. EEC officials ruled in favour of the complainants, with the result that the Japanese companies now have to pay anti-dumping duty on exports to the EEC ranging from 21 per cent to 44 per cent. The companies are Brother, Canon, Sharp and Silver Seiko (Silver Reed in the United Kingdom). Hardest hit with an anti-dumping duty of 44 per cent is Brother.

Preventing software piracy of computer programs on cassette tape could soon be a thing of the past, according to Maplin Electronics. It has produced a patented system - Safe Load - to prevent unauthorized copies of program cassettes from running. On



"Of course our manuals are not readable - if they were our training department wouldn't be profitable"

average, there is a one-in-625 chance that a pirated copy will run but this will be the case every time an attempt is made to reload. Doug Simmons, joint managing director of Maplin says the cost of Safe

Load to a software publisher will be less than 10 per cent extra to the wholesale price of blank cassettes used to record the program on. The system will require additional machine code programming when a piece of software is being written but should not take more than 25 hours extra, says Mr. Simmons.

UK events

Dauntsey's School Educational Software Fair, Dauntsey's School, W. Lavington, Wiltshire, March 1-2 (038 081 2289)
DEXPO Europe, 1985, Olympia 2, London, March 6-8 (01-682 9269)
Scottish Computer Show & Conference, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, March 12-14 (01-891 5051)

Overseas events

Personal Computer Show, Sydney, March 13-16
Personal Computer Show, Amsterdam, March 21-24
COMDEX/WINTER, Anaheim, California, March 21-24

There's a new quick key in my life

By Maggie McLening

This week I became a function key. Not as painful as it sounds, particularly when it will save me about 36 key strokes on every letter I type.

Instead of typing "Yours sincerely, Maggie McLening", with six lines in between for a signature, I press a function key and the micro does the work. If I wanted to, I could teach the IBM PC to write the whole letter on its own by giving it an example to copy.

I bought the software that turned a deft touch-typist into a one-key vegetable for £100, from Caxton Software in Covent Garden. Called Smartkey II Plus, it was written by a member of the Royal Australian Navy and published by Software Research Technologies in the US, where sales have already topped the \$1 million mark. Caxton has taken out an exclusive licence on the product for Britain and is producing other versions for the Apple II and other MS-DOS and CP/M-based micros.

Caxton's sales manager, Bob Huckle, explained: "Smartkey intercepts keystrokes and transforms them before they reach the computer, so that you can completely reconfigure the keyboard."

"This means you could use the same keyboard to type in several different languages."

Up to 30,000 characters can be assigned to a single key, and may be in the form of text or instructions. By introducing a "supershift" key and making use of "CTRL" and "ALT", Smartkey increases the number of potential function keys on an IBM PC to over 500, making a total of 15 million automatic key depressions possible.

The electronic helpmate in your car

By Alistair Guild

Celnet, the new cellular radio network, is expected to be able to handle data transmission later this year. The company is now evaluating various protocols which will connect a computer terminal to the network. The protocol is the software within a modem which enables it to transmit and receive data.

Data is much easier to transmit from a stationary vehicle than from a moving one, says David Barnes, Celnet's technical director. "The basic problem is that with movement there will be very deep troughs in the received signal levels. In addition, data transmission equipment has to cope with breaks in transmission of up to 300 milliseconds. Both these factors add up to the need for an additional error correcting protocol."

According to Mr. Barnes, Celnet has not yet found a protocol "that completely fits our bill. Most of the available protocols work only in a stationary situation."

However, a system developed by Transam Microsystems called the M1 could be one of the first to receive the necessary BAET approval. It is the first in-car modem to allow car-based and portable computers in a moving or stationary vehicle to send and receive data to and from a central computer anywhere in the UK.

Transam believes that the M1 opens the way for a range of new in-car services. "For example, in conjunction with many of the current range of popular portable microcomputers - such as the NEC 8201 or Epson PX-8 - the M1 can transform any vehicle into a mobile office," says the company's technical manager, Brendan Owen. "It could benefit anyone who needs to send and call up information to and from a central office when in the field."

"We envisage a host of in-car services for the average motorist from en-route traffic information and emergency service reporting, to selecting and booking hotel accommodation."



Bullish Nixdorf beats the drum

By Alan Jenkins

At a time when the pop end of the market is afflicted with doubts and despondency, Nixdorf, the German giant which looks to the big spenders for the bulk of its profits, is giving a bullish account of its future prospects.

The Paderborn-based company with plants in Germany, Spain and Ireland, is beating the drum for European cooperation. "Esprit-style," and for standardization. In line with this policy, Nixdorf is developing a new family of Unix-based systems, but as with other ventures, the company emphasizes that it will give the product a distinctive flavour.

Klaus Luft, deputy chairman, said in Paris last week: "We

think Unix needs more software to make it user-friendly. We see Unix as a core on which to build software systems". He is confident that there is plenty of European capital to invest in high-tech stock and that European manufacturers can head off US and Japanese competition.

Nixdorf believes European strength lies in commitment to customer support. More than 60 per cent of its employees are involved in these activities. About 10,000 users in Europe are linked to computers which service and rectify faults in systems over telephone lines.

At the same time Nixdorf is looking to the new areas of

development in the Pacific Rim and is planning to expand production capacity at its Singapore plant. The bulk of its customers are in major business areas, such as banking, insurance and large-scale retailing. They include the Midland Bank in Britain, banks in Turkey, Malaysia and Indonesia, and in telecommunications, China and Japan.

Not surprisingly, Nixdorf is deeply involved in the development of the Federal Republic's new digital-telephone system, and has also had discussions with British Telecom.

The company is to unveil several new work station systems at the Hannover Fair. They

embrace IBM-compatible personal computers as well as multi-functional professional work stations and digital telephone terminals that handle data, text and graphics and two-way voice communications. The PCs, both portable and desk-top, have been developed by Matsushita. Additionally, Nixdorf is launching its Digiton digital telephone, which allows simultaneous voice and data communications.

Hans Luft offers a recipe for manufacturing success: a blend of computer, office and communications technology and predicts that Nixdorf will double revenue in the four years from 1984 as in the previous four years.

Going solo among the new elite

Rising demand for the services of microprocessing and robotics experts is creating a strong market for consultants. With too few specialist engineers spread around a growing number of employers there are exciting opportunities for those prepared to take the risk of "going solo".

"But if you are good enough the dangers are not as great as one might think," says Garth Nottley, formerly of IBM, who set up Microprocessor Consultancy Services (MICS) in 1980. "It's a growing market and once you have a track record of high-quality work it's likely that you'll find there's more than enough business around."

The problem facing consultants, however, is that there is a built-in suspicion of their standards. Prospective clients, unfamiliar with the technology, feel vulnerable to exploitation by "cowboy" consultants who promise more than they can deliver.

That is why Garth Nottley considers that anyone who wants to be treated seriously as a consultant should seek approval from the Department of

you can deal with as many as five projects in a year."

Being a good engineer is just one of the requirements for consultancy success. You need also to have a range of commercial skills to negotiate with clients and advise them on their proposed product.

"In a recent case one of my colleagues was acting effectively as a director of a client company," recalls Mr. Nottley. "In a way we are compensating for the dearth of engineers who have reached board level."

Many people feel that you need to have at least 10 years experience before attempting to set up as a consultant. "You ought to have dealt with a lot of these problems yourself from the inside before you start giving advice to anyone else."

"This means you could use the same keyboard to type in several different languages."

Up to 30,000 characters can be assigned to a single key, and may be in the form of text or instructions. By introducing a "supershift" key and making use of "CTRL" and "ALT", Smartkey increases the number of potential function keys on an IBM PC to over 500, making a total of 15 million automatic key depressions possible.

1403 ways to make your performance hit the ceiling without your Accountant hitting the roof.

The famous Inmac Computer Users Ideas Book has the answers to all your accessory and supplies problems. Answers like the Inmac Plus Floppy - guaranteed to work first time, every time forever. Or our ergonomic range of office furniture - actually designed around your computer equipment. There are more than 1400 products, all designed to help you get the most out of your computer.

Everything you need! Cables, sophisticated datacom equipment plus the disks, tapes and cartridges - and stationery - that you want. Everything you need, to help you increase your productivity with some important Inmac extras. 30 day Risk-Free Trial, a minimum 1 year guarantee and same or next day delivery.

Best of all, the Inmac Computer Users Ideas book can be yours free. For your free subscription, just call us now or complete and send the coupon.

SEND FOR YOUR FREE COPY
OR PHONE FOR 24 HOUR SERVICE
Please send me my FREE copy of the Inmac Computer Users Ideas Book - with details of Inmac disks, cables, hardware and datacom equipment everything I need to make the most of my computer system.
Name (Mr, Mrs, Miss) _____
Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
Post Code _____
Tel No. _____
Inmac Computer Users Ideas Book
Inmac (UK) Ltd, 10 Silver Road, London W11 7SG
Inmac (UK) Ltd, 10 Silver Road, London W11 7SG
Inmac (UK) Ltd, 10 Silver Road, London W11 7SG

887

NEW YORK CITY - 1985

IBM ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS TO \$55,000 p.a.

IBM MVS COBOL CICS IDMS (ADS-ONLINE)

Our client, one of the most prestigious and successful stock-broking and financial companies in the world, has a need for some twenty Analyst/Programmers to assist them in their 1985 development programs.

Successful candidates will work in their luxury office accommodation in lower Manhattan, initially on a 12 month assignment.

Skills will ideally include a strong IBM background, but some opportunities will exist for candidates with strong IDMS knowledge in an ICK environment. Good analysis, design and programming experience is essential, preferably in a financial or brokerage environment.

Our client will conduct interviews in London during late March, with start dates up to June 1985.

Successful candidates will receive a full family relocation package and all necessary assistance and advice on moving to the United States.

For more information on these exclusive opportunities, please call Mary Coleman NOW or send your detailed resume to us at Computer People International, 68 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU.

*Opportunities will also exist for experienced IDMS DBAs and MVS/CICS Systems Programmers.

Computer People International
The Market Leaders.

SOURCE

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
URGENT - PERMANENT
SHE TECH SUPPORT - CICS-ETLS
JOB 2002, CICS, MVS
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS - CICS-ETLS
\$4 Fee Headhunting
ANALYST PROGRAMMERS
CICS-ETLS

For a chance to receive the opportunity to work in London that has created a demand for the services of a computer specialist, please send your resume to Source Professional, 58 Ridge Ave, Wycombe Hill, London N21 2TH

Phone Andy Michaels On 01-360 8610 (24 hr)
Or send CV to:
SOURCE PROFESSIONAL
58 RIDGE AVE, WYCOMBE HILL
LONDON N21 2TH

26 Tuesday MARCH Starts for 3 days at Olympia on March 26 John P.S. Find FREE voucher below.

27 Wednesday

Office automation has really moved on since last year's INFO - and so has INFO. Success has forced the eighth INFO to move to London's newest and brightest exhibition venue, Olympia 2. The simple layout and extra space at Olympia means you'll see the major new office automation systems to be launched at INFO 85 in the ideal surroundings. Micro and mini computers for data and word processing. Software to drive them. Telecommunication networks to link them with telex, electronic mail, fax, videotex and much more. Plus microfilm systems and reprographics. They're all important now. Soon they'll be vital in your business. Make sure John gets along. He'll come back with all the answers. But just a minute... perhaps you should be the one to go? Better still - both go.

Just bring this voucher with you - it's worth £6 and entitles you and a colleague to FREE entry to the Show.

ADMIT TWO

Show Times: Tuesday 26th March 9.30 to 5.30
Wednesday 27th March 9.30 to 5.30
Thursday 28th March 9.30 to 5.30

Come face to face with your future at London's Olympia.

B.E.D. Exhibitions Limited, 44 Wellington Square, Wellington, Surrey SM6 8RG Telephone 01 647 1001

Senior Interface Specialists Ref 208
To document and help specify business for providing a uniform and reliable and online documentation and training (Codes UNIX and C)

Experienced COBOL Programmers/Authors Ref 1308
To design, program, test, maintain, and update COBOL programs for example, system management, data processing, and business systems (Codes UNIX and C)

Project Leader/Consultants Ref 209
User interface, analysis, and design. To develop training materials and develop training materials and develop training materials (Codes UNIX)

Senior Data Processing Authors Ref 210
To write programs, manuals, and to contribute to the development of data processing and office automation applications. For some vacancies data communication is required (Codes UNIX)

Journalistic Writers Ref 211
To write manuals for end users of PC's and office automation applications. The highest possible quality of copy and presentation has to be achieved (Codes UNIX and C)

Instructional Designers and Consultants Ref 212
To design on-line documentation and training (Codes UNIX and C)

Data Communications Specialists Ref 213
To prepare manuals for programmers and users and to contribute to the development of data processing and office automation applications. For some vacancies data communication is required (Codes UNIX and C)

Experienced Micro Computer Programmers Ref 214
To write technical reference manuals for advanced PC's and to program training and documentation materials. Knowledge of C, an advantage (Codes UNIX and C)

Senior Authors/Editors Ref 215
To guide the work of small teams of experienced writers, preparing manuals and on-line training (Codes UNIX)

Project Leader/Operations Consultant Ref 216
To control development of documentation and training on systems management and operations (Codes UNIX)

For these and other vacancies please telephone Ann Bridges on (0452) 57141 or in the evenings on (0452) 700701

INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS RECRUITMENT
Specialist Recruitment Services
Industrial Artists Limited, 100 Victoria Road, Wokingham, RG40 3JL

Computer Appointments

WORLDWIDE
SYSTEMS
BUILDERS

We are one of the World's most successful international air freight forwarders. Located in Staines, our European Datacentre operates an IBM 4361 under DOS/VSE. We make extensive use of IDMS Database and ADS on-line development tools. We are currently developing an on-line network extending to each of our European offices involving the use of IBM PC's and 3270's connected to the central IBM mainframe. Several important positions now exist to help with this development project:-

COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER c.£16,000

Responsible to the European M.I.S. Manager for all aspects of the network's design, development and traffic flow. Responsibilities will include Telex, Message Switching and Voice systems, and experience in these areas is essential.

DATABASE SPECIALIST (IDMS) c.£14,000

A key position, also reporting to the European M.I.S. Manager, responsible for providing expertise in the area of IDMS Database design and development.

ANALYST/PROGRAMMER c.£12,000

An ideal position in which to further your experience in Database development. Requiring a minimum of 2 years' experience of database programming, preferably using IDMS. If these brief details are of interest to you please contact ANDY LAMBROS of Abraxas for full job specifications and preliminary interview.

ABRAXAS

COMPUTER SERVICES LTD.

TURNKEY SYSTEMS

COMPUTER SUPPLIES

DATA PREP BUREAU

STAFF RECRUITMENT

01-388 0111

CONTRACT SYSTEMS & PROGRAMMING 357 Euston Road London NW1 3AL

COMPUTER SALES
(S.W.1)
£40K +

Exciting opportunity to join successful company with the following range of products:- I.C.L., N.C.R., I.B.M., Future and ACT Sirius & Apricot. Dynamic sales people from within the computer industry will work from an impressive number of sales leads and an installed user base.

You will be 23-30 and living in London or Home Counties.

Company Car, benefits and realistic targets.

Call Maggie Maxwell, Vision Appointments Ltd
on 01-828 3775-9



Vision Appointments Limited

19 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LS.
Telephone: 01-828 3775

TO £18K

★ ANALYSTS ★ PROG ★ CONSULTANTS ★
★ SYS. PROGRAMMERS ★ DATABASE ADMIN. & DESIGNER ★

Hardware: IBM/DEC/HP/VAX/PDP/UNIVAX/WANG/ICL

Career prospects and benefits - Car, mortgage, etc.

ALSO CONTRACTS: U.S.A. & U.K.

Ring CATHY on 01-409 2884

70-71 New Bond Street, W.1.

or MICHAEL 01-249 0820

52-54 Carter Lane, E.C4

ASB RECRUITMENT

wootton jeffreys
GREAT PROJECTS,
GREAT PROSPECTSPROGRAMMERS/ANALYSTS/
PROJECT MANAGERS TO £20,000 +

Wootton Jeffreys is one of the longest established computer services companies in the UK, and employs over 120 personnel in offices at Brookwood (Head Office), Bristol, Manchester and Farnborough (Hants).

Wootton Jeffreys is PRIME'S largest authorised distributor, as well as being an authorised DIGITAL micro computer specialist and IBM PC dealer.

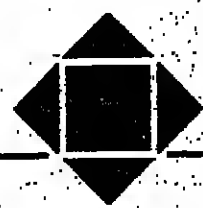
Wootton Jeffreys continued expansion means that a number of outstanding career opportunities exist in all our office locations for programmers/analysts/project managers with at least 2 years' experience. Demonstrable skills in at least one of the following areas are essential:

PRIME, FORTRAN, PRIME INFORMATION, PICK, VAX, VMS, UNIX, CAD Commercial Application Systems, System Development Tools. Successful applicants will work in teams on a wide variety of interesting projects as diverse as government contracts to consumer product manufacturing.

Excellent fringe benefits include private health insurance, pension scheme and a company car if appropriate.

For further information regarding these positions and an application form, telephone, or write to:

Mary Campbell-Dick
Wootton Jeffreys Systems Ltd
Cemetery Poles
Brookwood, Woking
Surrey GU24 0BL
Telephone: 0487 80033

Trainee Programmer
Graduate

With some experience of BASIC, you are highly motivated, ambitious, able to work hard with little supervision, and want to join a small, expanding software house with a great future.

You are? TUDOR COMPUTING
Then write to us at: Tudor Computing,
9-13 Bourdon Place, London W.1.

DP MANAGER
SWEDEN

We have been retained by our client to recruit a DP MANAGER for a long term project in Sweden. The prime duties would be to conduct a feasibility study/implementation of a DP unit independent of the company's centralised facility in order to meet the special requirements of its R & D Division. For further details please apply to:

Technicon, 811 High Road,
London N12 5JW,
Tel: 01-445 0022.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERS
EUROPE

Our client company is a leading Systems House specialising in High Technology in Europe today. Based on the Continent, our Client has achieved considerable growth and success. In developing and implementing Systems in the following sectors: SCADA, communications, energy, defence, industrial and finance/banking. The company is a relatively small operating company (circa 150) offering significant career growth combining the following factors: a) a wide variety of software/technical projects; b) project and manpower responsibilities and active involvement in client liaison/sales support. The company is currently seeking to recruit a number of extra staff over the coming months to work on advanced systems including SCADA and Datacomms. Experience in one or more of the following areas is desirable:

Process Control Micro's
SCADA Tandem
Protocols Petrochemical Industry
Point of Sale Systems
Networks Hardware Experience
PDP11/VAX
Air Traffic Control
IBM Series 1
Data Communications
Banking

For further written information please telephone or write (preferably including a C.V.) to Datamatics
Initial interviews will take place in London with final interviews in Europe to follow

DATAMATICS
RECRUITMENT SERVICES

5 Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 5LX
Telephone 01-399 9183 Telex 291561

ECL

EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT
CONSULTING SERVICES

SEISMIC PROGRAMMER

ECL is Britain's leading consulting company providing technical services to the petroleum industry around the world and offering a wide range of services from primary exploration to reservoir engineering and production. In support of these consulting services, ECL has written a number of proprietary technical computer programs which are also sold internationally. These programs include the ECLIPSE Reservoir Simulator, the CLAN Interactive Log Analysis Suite, the IMPAC Seismic Digitising Mapping and Data Base Package. Future plans include the release of the ECLAT Economic Modelling Program and ECL/ECT Exploration and Production Data Base System in 1985.

ECL has Data General MV8000 and MV10000 computer systems and has just installed an ELXSI 6400, a powerful, new super mini computer.

We are now seeking a Seismic Programmer capable of contributing to the development of complex software suites which are written in Fortran 77 using the latest development techniques and graphics facilities.

Candidates should hold a good Honours Degree in Geophysics, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Engineering, or other numerical subjects, together with a minimum 5 years experience in the development of technical software using Fortran. Experience within the oil industry would be advantageous but not essential. Self motivation and an ability to fit into a team will be important attributes.

These are opportunities to join an expanding company based in a superb rural location, offering significant technical challenges. Highly competitive salaries will be offered to the right candidates, together with a range of fringe benefits, and where applicable, generous relocation assistance.

Please write, in confidence, enclosing detailed curriculum vitae to:

Mike Turnill
Exploration Consultants Limited, Highlands Farm
Greys Road, Henley-on-Thames Oxon RG9 4PS

maxell
Sales Manager -
Floppy DisksSUBSTANTIAL SALARY PACKAGE + PRESTIGE CAR
WEST LONDON BASED

Maxell are specialists in the research and development of high quality magnetic media products.

Their range of floppy disks are the accumulation of advanced technology and demonstrate the company's basic philosophy of uncompromising pursuit of consistent reliability.

These products have deservedly earned a high reputation in Japanese and overseas markets and consequently the company now wish to substantially increase their usage and distribution within the UK.

As Sales Manager the successful candidate will be directly responsible for the complete running of product sales in the UK market.

Reporting to the Managing Director you will be expected to achieve a significant level of sales in a broad base of accounts such as micro companies, retail, O.E.M. own brand and distributors. Therefore existing in depth knowledge of these accounts is essential.

Naturally you will have a high standard of education and have a complete understanding of the technical aspects of computer media.

Substantial involvement is envisaged in the marketing/advertising decision making process as indeed is the need for the Sales Manager to operate with very much a "Hands on" approach to actually build this new UK department around him.

To a potential applicant it is this aspect of the appointment which would perhaps be the most attractive as it represents a genuine career development opportunity calling on a wide range of management skills.

As stated above a substantial salary package is offered together with a prestige car and first class company benefits.

For early consideration of this vacancy, please telephone Walton-on-Thames (0932) 246321 quoting reference 1291.



Knipe (Recruitment) Limited

Lloyds Bank Chambers, 83 High Street, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, KT12 1DT

COMPUTING - ON GOING CAREERS

SYSTEM DESIGNERS/
ANALYST PROGRAMMERS

W. LONDON

TO £14 1/2 K

The rapidly expanding hardware manufacturer based in West London require Systems Designers and Analyst Programmers with a minimum of three years' Data Processing experience. Successful applicants will be involved in the development and support of a wide variety of applications from Office Automation to production of a new range of products. User contracts. Candidates must have a (CSCOL) background gained on any micro-processor, although there is a preference for some exposure to VME 86 systems. These positions offer the opportunity of working in the forefront of an expanding market and the benefit of excellent training facilities offered creating that staff are of the highest standard. The company offers a competitive salary, together with a full range of company benefits including re-location expenses where appropriate. REF: TX 10445

BUSINESS ANALYST/
TEAM LEADER

HERTS.

Circa £15K

One of Britain's leading business specialists currently require staff for a variety of Management positions from Team Leader to Business Analyst. Candidates must have at least five years' Data Processing experience with a background in either design or analysis. The company uses a variety of Honeywell machines, however, experience of this particular equipment is not required. Applicants with office automation or monitoring control system experience are of particular interest. Successful candidates will be required to conduct feasibility studies and need development teams from the initial user contact through to stage to final implementation. In addition to these activities, candidates must be experienced in team management. The company offers an excellent salary with a comprehensive benefits package. REF: TX 10453

PROJECT LEADERS
(ANY MACHINE)

MIDOX.

Circa £15K

Due to expansion a leading international publishing company is looking to increase the head count within its data processing department. Consequently two additional Project Leaders are required. The successful applicants will be responsible for developing and maintaining cost and control systems on IBM mainframes (relating to DCS and database systems) working as a variety of commercial applications. Successful candidates will have sound analysis experience, having worked as part of a team on at least one large project, from design through to final implementation. Sound experience of database techniques and sophisticated on-line commercial or publishing systems, preferably gained on IBM hardware (not essential) is required. Leadership qualities and the ability to communicate and implement changes in user departments are essential. In addition to a competitive salary, the company offer an excellent package, including a generous pension scheme, possible relocation assistance. REF: TX 10454

ANY DEC
ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS

BERKSHIRE

£10-£13K +
BENEFITS

The major computer hardware manufacturer currently require a number of Senior Analyst/Programmers to work in their Internal Systems Development Division. You will be working in project teams, involved in a wide range of application areas, such as finance, cash and at least one large project, from design through to final implementation. Sound experience of database techniques and sophisticated on-line commercial or publishing systems, preferably gained on IBM hardware (not essential) is required. Leadership qualities and the ability to communicate and implement changes in user departments are essential. In addition to a competitive salary, the company offer an excellent package, including a generous pension scheme, possible relocation assistance. REF: TX 10454



COMPUTER EMPLOYMENT LTD

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

24 hrs (10 lines) 01-437 5994
21 CORK STREET, LONDON W1X 1HB.

01-439 8302
BUSINESS PEOPLE IN THE PEOPLE BUSINESS

BANKING CONSULTANTS
PROJECT MANAGER

C. LONDON

TO £24,000

The information systems division of this leading international banking corporation wish to recruit two computer professionals for consultancy/project management. Candidates will have extensive experience in the design and development of computer systems, a background in the development of European and UK strategic plans, plus providing advice and general consultancy for member banks within the corporation. Additional responsibility will include a monthly financial project management role. The corporation offers an excellent salary, a well regulated amount of European travel and a stimulating environment, which offers the very best in computing/communications technology. REF: TX 10455

BANKING BUSINESS
ANALYST (PACKAGE CONSULTANTS)

C. LONDON

£20,000 +
Banking Benefits

To continue to provide a professional and efficient service, the information systems division of this leading international banking corporation is looking to recruit several top class Consultants, to implement and support an IBM System 38/39 based banking package. Ideally, graduates of high quality will have strong communication/management skills and a solid background in the banking world to a definite advantage. As consultants will have to discuss user requirements, as a result, and will be responsible for the implementation and support of computerised banking systems in UK and European sites. The successful candidates can also look forward to team building and represent overseas travel. The package on offer is an excellent one in computing/communications technology. REF: TX 10456

DEVELOPMENT
MANAGER

HERTFORDSHIRE

TO £20K +
Car + Bonus

A leading manufacturer has just created a new position for a Development Manager. The successful applicant will be responsible for the overall management of all design and development projects. The position will involve a significant amount of time spent on site with customers, software and systems development. Successful candidates will have a minimum of five years' experience in the design and development of computerised banking systems in UK and European sites. The package on offer is an excellent one in computing/communications technology. REF: TX 10457

DATA PROCESSING
CONSULTANTS

C. LONDON

TO £20K +
Car

This leading worldwide management consultancy urgently need additional senior consultants. Successful candidates will have extensive experience in the design and development of computer systems, a background in the development of European and UK strategic plans, plus providing advice and general consultancy for member banks within the corporation. Additional responsibility will include a monthly financial project management role. The corporation offers an excellent salary, a well regulated amount of European travel and a stimulating environment, which offers the very best in computing/communications technology. REF: TX 10458

مکان من الاصل



**TYCOM
SYSTEMS LTD.**

SOFTWARE ENGINEERS AND PROGRAMMERS

c. £15,000

Tycom systems is a small and expanding systems house with a wide customer base spread throughout the U.K. We are looking for graduates with a sound technical background who have experience of one or more of the following:-

8086 Assembler
'C', preferably under XENIX
IBM-PC developments

The successful candidates will be working on advanced micro based systems one of which is a nationwide communications network for Trusthouse Forte.

Please write enclosing your c.v. or telephone:-

Mike Cadbury,
Tycom Systems Ltd,
28 The Butts,
Brentford, Middlesex TW8 8BL.
Tel: 01-847 2641

D.P. Consultants - £10,000-£16,000

Banking Systems/Expert Systems

Helix Technology Group, well established and privately owned with a £2m. turnover in financial sector consultancy and systems development, is now poised for expansion. The Group has career opportunities for 2-3 exceptionally able individuals to join our team of gifted professionals.

We require:

- * A good degree.
- * First-class experience in data processing.
- * A high degree of commitment.
- * The ability to absorb and adopt new techniques.

We offer:

- * Unrivalled work experience on state-of-the-art banking applications and expert systems applications with our first class clients in the City and other financial capitals.
- * Extensive travel opportunities.
- * Rapid career advancement and salary progression.

Please apply with full C.V. to:

**The Managing Director,
Helix Software Consultants
Limited/
Helix Expert Systems Limited
11, Ludgate Circus,
London, EC4M 7LQ.**

Computer Appointments

MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS/SALES CO-ORDINATOR COMPUTER SOFTWARE

A small successful software company based in Hampstead requires a bright energetic individual to fill a new marketing/sales post. We are seeking a person of outstanding ability with excellent written communication skills to take charge of marketing communications. A minimum of one year's experience in a similar role is essential, but ability and personal drive are of prime importance. The post will provide excellent opportunities for career development in marketing. Please write to the Managing Director, Cybertek Computing Limited, 2B Heath Hurst Road, London NW3 2RX.



MMT COMPUTING PLC

For ourselves:

* GRADUATE PROGRAMMERS

TO £16K

MMT Computing plc is an established and expanding software house based in London's West End, and is one of the United Kingdom's fastest growing and most successful recent entrants. We are dedicated to providing the services of high calibre professionals to a variety of household name clients, mostly located in the London area. The demand for our services continues to increase; as a consequence we are looking for good people with mainframe experience in the commercial field. MMT offers you the challenge of working with a wide variety of hardware and applications. Salaries are reviewed regularly, benefits include a share option scheme, and career development is based on merit. Ref: DF

* RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT £20K + TARGET

A superb ground-floor opportunity is available to the candidate with appropriate experience, contacts, initiative and ability. Establish your own division in our still young Placement Services area. Ref: MJT

For our clients:

* ACCOUNTS MANAGERS

£20K TO £40K

Marvellous opportunities for those with proven track-records in hardware sales. Account Manager and Sales Executive levels in various locations for several big name Manufacturers. Ref: PS1

* PROJECT LEADERS

TO £18K

An IBM or ICL VME/B background would make you particularly attractive to our London-based clients in the Retail and Financial sectors. Systems Programmers also required. Ref: PS2

* STOCKBROKING/BANKING

SYSTEMS £16K

Good Analyst/Programmers needed by prestigious City-based clients with a variety of language/machine environments. Ref: PS3

Please send CVs to:

MMT Computing plc,
New Gallery House,
6 Vigo Street, London W1X 1AH

Marking the envelope with the appropriate reference number, or telephone 01-437 6211.

Senior EDP Posts Saudi Arabia

Salary range: £25 - £40,000 p.a. tax free

Two outstanding EDP posts are currently available at one of Saudi Arabia's leading U.S. managed hospitals. The King Fahad National Guard hospital makes extensive use of the latest computer technology and is generally regarded as one of the most advanced hospitals in the Kingdom.

These positions are most suited to EDP professionals who have hospital or health related experience.

Department Manager - Applications Development

Reporting directly to the Director of EDP Services, this post carries responsibility for the overall effectiveness of a team of programmers working on the hospital's applications development programme. Department functions include design, programming, maintenance and user support. Applicants should hold an appropriate degree and have at least 5 years' experience in systems development work with a minimum of 2 years in a management role. Familiarity with Digital Equipment Corporation PDP 11 or VAX/VMS systems or similar is desirable. Priority will be given to candidates who have gained experience in a commercial software house producing hospital information systems.

Senior Analyst Programmer

Acting as a working supervisor, the Senior Analyst Programmer is responsible to the Department Manager for the efficient performance of his team of programmers. Applicants should hold an appropriate degree or equivalent qualification and have at least 5 years' experience in systems analysis, plus 1 year as a team leader. Hands-on experience in Basic plus 2 on Digital Equipment Corporation or similar equipment is mandatory. Hospital information systems experience is desirable.

Working conditions and benefits are consistent with most senior Middle East assignments of this type.

*Salaries are paid in Saudi Riyals. Sterling equivalent calculated at an exchange rate of 4.0 Saudi Riyals to the £.

If you hold a British or Irish passport, please send your c.v. or write stating qualifications and experience to Carmel McKenna at the address below.

We would also be interested to hear from suitably qualified Saudi Arabian personnel.

Carmel McKenna
HCA International Ltd
49 Wigmore Street
London W1H 9LE
Employment agency reg. no. 0544 4528

**HCA
International Ltd**

SENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYST

LOCATION: LONDON

SALARY RANGE 16-20k AAE

Responsible for leading a development team on the design of a real time, on-line Database System with a Blue Chip International Corporation. Systems implemented on IBM 4381 under CICS and DL/I. Project duration 2 years and the successful candidate is expected to see the project from design to implementation. Additional benefits include company car, life cover and private health and disability insurance.

RPG11-PL1 and ASSEMBLER PROGRAMMERS

LOCATION: LONDON

SALARIES c. 15K AAE

Banking, insurance and Financial Software Houses. Previous experience min 2 years preferably IBM environment.

ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS

LOCATION: LONDON

SALARIES c. 16k AAE

Major International Oil Company requires Analyst/Programmers with at least 2 years' experience of COBOL/CICS, preferably with VM/CMS. Knowledge of ADABAS/NATURAL or other Database Software an advantage. They also offer practical training and encourage the acquisition of new qualifications to assist and encourage policy of promotion from within. Additional benefits include non-contributory pension scheme, sports and social clubs etc.

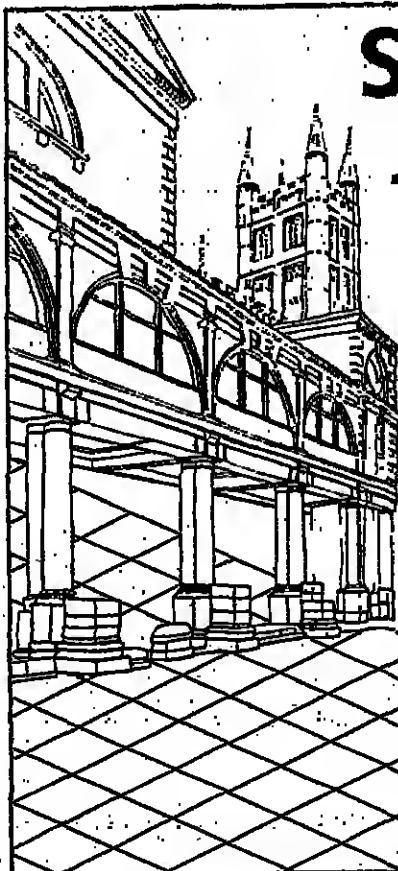
The above are a few of the many vacancies on our register waiting to be filled NOW. Send comprehensive CV or telephone (in strictest confidence):

COMPUTER CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL
24-26 STEPHENSON WAY, LONDON, NW1 2HD.
TELEPHONE: 01-387 3550/01-388 2312

Licensed by the Department of Employment, London, SEB556, Birmingham M1663, Bristol SW863.

Software Development

...with a commitment to quality Bath



Praxi is a software engineering company, founded in 1983 to provide high quality software development services to computer manufacturers and other high technology industry. In a relatively short time we have earned a national reputation based on our commitment to using the best available formal methods, with an emphasis on quality throughout every business activity. Continued growth has led to exceptional opportunities for senior software engineers who possess top class technical skills and the ability and versatility to undertake project management and technical consultancy roles. Our business spans IPSE, database systems, communications, compilers, knowledge engineering and end-user applications.

These professional challenges are matched by an excellent working environment in an attractive location, salaries up to £20,000, share ownership, and profit participation. If you have at least 10 years' experience of software development/project management, ideally based on a good computer science degree and would like to know more, ring David Bean during the day on the number below or outside business hours on (0225) 782171. Alternatively phone or write for an application form quoting ref A10/1 to: Wendy Drinkwater, Praxi Systems Limited, 20 Manvers Street, Bath BA1 1PX. Tel: Bath (0225) 335855.

PRAXI

Setting standards in software



BE THE FIRST... TO FIND OUT MORE ABOUT THIS COMPUTER NEW FORCE IN BUSINESS COMPUTING

First Computer is a fast growing chain of computer business centres. Currently there are seven units, and plans to expand the national network are already well advanced. Destined to play a major role in the development of the business computer market in this country, First Computer offers unparalleled career opportunities to ambitious men and women seeking a new challenge.

MAJOR ACCOUNT SALES EXECUTIVES BASIC c.£18,000 + CAR OTE c.£28,000

Operating from a First Computer Centre you will be responsible for the identification and development of the corporate account business. Successful candidates should have experience of major account sales in the DP industry supported by the confidence and creative energy to make things happen.

CENTRE SALES CONSULTANTS BASIC c.£12,000-£16,000 OTE c.£22,000-£26,000

Based at one of the seven centres, you will provide a complete professional service to customers, which will include consultancy, demonstrations and system selection. Previous selling experience in the micro industry is highly desirable whilst ambition and self motivation are essential.

So do not delay — BE THE FIRST and contact Myriad in London on 01-353 0981 quoting ref F/T to discover more about these unique career opportunities.

myriad

30 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1AA Tel: 01 353 0981 24 hours

25 South Street, Reading, RG1 4QU Tel: (0734) 391151 24 hours

apollo is the company, domain is the product

sales

O.T.E. c.£35,000 p.a.

Positions are available throughout the country for Territory Sales Executives and Account Managers. You should have well developed negotiating skills, be strongly motivated and possess an outstanding track record of selling into the technical computer marketplace.

In return Apollo offer a good basic salary with generous guarantees, unlimited earning potential and an excellent benefits package which includes quality car, free family medical insurance and share participation scheme. So, if you want the challenge of joining a company which is big enough to realise your ambitions yet small enough to recognise individual contribution, telephone Alan Housley on 061 962 0222 during office hours or weekday evenings between 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. on 0625 526107.

Alternatively, write to:

Alan Housley,
Apollo Computer (UK) Ltd.,
Dunham House, Cross Street,
Sale, MANCHESTER M33 1NH.
Tel: 061 962 0222

welcome to our

domain

Apollo Computer provides the education and professional computer user with the ability to easily understand, produce and use a wide range of computer systems. It is a leading provider of a wide range of computer systems, including personal computers, minicomputers, and mainframes. Apollo Computer is a leading provider of a wide range of computer systems, including personal computers, minicomputers, and mainframes.

national government, central bank and industry. Apollo Computer is a leading provider of a wide range of computer systems, including personal computers, minicomputers, and mainframes. Apollo Computer is a leading provider of a wide range of computer systems, including personal computers, minicomputers, and mainframes.

not been
and that
in this
would

withamp-
e able in
e lowest
e second
d put in

Thorny...
er price...
ll be a...
on that...
s been...
able to...
? and his...
by the...
y where...
rcial in-...
govern-...
provide...
5 were...
al failed

arrange-
ing two
which re-
served on
that in-
satisfac-
r Thoz-
treated.
oppor-
in.

Bernard
request
[Unlist-
the sub
altern:
tomor-
story in
out the
3 for the
on fire

disposition of system actions should be

achers

was

fasters
and the
rating
would
be of
the for
insent
at the
either
y that

ik
had
about

sons of
kings
s and
now
power
the
work.
been
jurat
sons

ion of
Lords
minrec.
rds

140).
the
rise
is not

Pursuer
 referred
 As a
 and to
 property
 flood
 the
 collapse
 the
 that
 and not

the
French
Com-
348x
of the
ful.

for the
for
them
they
and
of a
2 of

&
 wick,

2

1

218	125	R&B	149				
464	242	Roadhouse	-7	7.0	1.8	29.0	
134 ¹	(6) ¹	By Telenor Sols P	154	-4	7.0	1.8	29.0
15 ¹	82	Brown Brown Mgmt	95	..	8.3	7.5	14.2
21	21	Bushy (NF) 'A'	23	..	1.9	8.0	33.3
324	183	CASE	272	..	1.8	6.7	21.1
339	268	Cable & Wireless	514	-12	10.0	1.8	21.1
495	255	Cambridge Elec	368	-6	9.0	2.4	21.1

400	Channing	516	•	•	14.3	2.8	12.1
390	Cheney Tyler	445	•	•	2.3	4.8	2.8
380	Christine Yu	423	•	•	12.1	2.8	2.8
370	Christy Brice	130	•	•	3.8	5.1	15.5
360	Charles Coleman	62	•	•	4.2	6.8	8.3
350	Cheryl San	130	•	•	14.4	2.8	7.8
340	Cohen (A)	515	•	•			

25	Scoutmaster Clerk	23	-1	0.7	1.8	0.8
188	Scoutmaster	208	-	6.6	2.2	0.5
11	South Posters	98	-1	2.9	8.8	8.7
18	South Posters	78	-1	7.8	12.1	5.9
163	Standard Posters	150	-4	7.1	4.6	0.7
4	Star Camp	53	-	8.6	0.7	0.0
222	Starway	222	-2	28.0	0.3	0.3
	Strategy	317	-4	16.4	6.2	13.6

297	Americ Newspaper	868
298	Black Muz	868
299	Broad	868
300	Catholic (W)	868
301	Catholic (W)	868
302	Do W	868
303	Euro Int Press W	868
304	Fest	868

dividend. * Ex mt. Is Foreign dividend. * Corrected the interest payment shown. † Price at acquisition. * and net yield includes a net tax payment. Is bid for stock. Is Pre-merger. Source: 71 official statistics. Is distribution. † By rights. * Is net cash flow split. † † Price expected for late dealings. . . No significant

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No need to miss out on Budget reforms

For most of yesterday, the foreign exchanges were telling the same story as for the last few days, with sterling falling against the dollar but rising against the mark and just about everything else. In the afternoon, things changed. The pound ran into selling against the mark, to close a net 0.75 pence down on the day at DM3.6410. That and the more dramatic 2.05 per cent fall to \$1.0560 against an indecently strong dollar sent the sterling index down 0.6 on the day to 70.9, its lowest close since February 13.

The pound has held up better over the past couple of weeks than all currencies but the yen, which is supplied by the central bank. Having risen to the dizzy heights of DM3.65 against the mark, some profit-taking was bound to occur.

The sharp point is that the fall yesterday occurred against a background of developments generally favourable to sterling. A record 3,500 miners returned to work and the Nottinghamshire miners called off their overtime ban. Spot oil prices remain relatively firm and there is now a general feeling that any reduction in interest rates from the present 14 per cent base rate level will be slow in coming. Yesterday, three-month interbank rate rose 1/8 to 14 5/16-14 3/16 per cent.

The foreign exchanges also had weekend stories on Nigel Lawson's March 19 Budget to digest, with the favoured line a net "giveaway" of less than £1 billion. Together these factors should have supported sterling but did not, which suggests again that more than anything continued dollar strength is everything, lived up by occasional cross-rate adjustments of the type we saw yesterday.

In a sentence it will not matter a jot or little to the foreign exchange markets whether the Budget tax cuts are £1 billion or £1.5 billion. It will hardly matter to them if Mr Lawson unveils a bold tax-reforming package, or a cautious no-frills Budget.

Yet some of the Chancellor's own backbenchers have set upon the discomfiture caused by the level of the pound to urge him against any reforms in the Budget, particularly those that affect the special interests they represent.

Mr Lawson can, of course, present a Budget which both reforms the tax system in constructive ways and maintains a tight hold on the fiscal reins. The risk arising out of the dollar's latest surge is that, if the pound threatens to be at or below parity with the dollar on March 19, he will have refracted a do-nothing Budget. Given the character of the man, that risk is small.

JMB report should be published

After a few weeks out of the headlines, Johnson Matthey returns to the centre stage today with the publication of its third-quarter results for the period ended December 31. While the group's trading may be returning to an even keel, the directors warned in November that "further material provisions" may be required, and profits would be dented by continuing high interest rates and professional fees.

The problems in their most acute form date back to last year's crisis at Johnson Matthey Bankers, the bullion bank rescued by the Bank of England in September. Although JMB is now legally detached from its former parent, shareholders in Johnson Matthey have a continuing and legitimate interest in inquiries which have been taking place to determine responsibility for its failure.

It now appears that accountants Price Waterhouse have completed their report into the affair. As *The Times* reported on February 4, it is believed to show that JMB incurred losses of more than £200 million. A principal reason is that the bank's loan book was in disarray, with

interest and repayments being respectively debited and credited to the wrong account holders.

Wherever the blame lies, the report would make solid reading for Johnson Matthey shareholders, as it was this mismanagement which contributed significantly to the disappearance of value in JMB's equity. Unfortunately the word "would" is operative, as the Bank of England has no plans at present to publish the report.

This decision is wrong on several counts. One is that the 1979 Banking Act has been the subject of widespread criticism by those concerned with working under it, and public interest demands that full publicity is given to the most dramatic case to have fallen within the Act's purview.

It is not inconceivable that Price Waterhouse may have cast unflattering light on the Bank's banking supervision department. And, at an earlier level, the report may give valuable ammunition to Johnson Matthey shareholders contemning the possibility of legal redress for the equity they lost.

Ultimately, as the Bank of England is a public body, the key to unlocking the Price Waterhouse report lies with Parliament. In December the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, ordered an inquiry into banking supervision. The report into JMB should form useful evidence before that inquiry—a point that presumably will not be lost on Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, who made much of the JMB debacle at the time it occurred.

Why Montagu needs all of W. Greenwell

Midland Bank's venture into the securities market through its merchant banking subsidiary Samuel Montagu is solving differently from he original ground plan.

As reported in *The Times* yesterday, Montagu is now to buy 100 per cent of W. Greenwell, the stockbrokers, instead of 50 per cent. The deal has also been given a tripartite flavour. Midland no longer appears as the interested observer, as seemed to be the case when the independent-minded Staffan Gadd was dividing and ruling between his Montagu shareholders.

Since he left Samuel Montagu, the relationship between Midland and its 60 per cent-owned merchant bank has drawn much closer inevitably this has influenced negotiations with Greenwell. Visible evidence is the appearance on the Montagu board of Ernst Brutsche, chief executive group treasurer at Midland, and the role he will play chairing a new capital markets committee.

Midland's closer involvement could lend strength, for instance, to the planned entry into market-making in gilts and there may be activities within the clearing bank which would sit more effectively within Montagu-Greenwells. The need to put up sizable amounts of capital for securities trading no doubt helps to explain Midland's hands-on approach. The £25m to capitalise a gilts market-maker is only a small part of the capital which may ultimately be needed.

The approach is likely to be more selective than that adopted by Barclays de Zoete Wedd which will presumably be making markets across the equities board. The Midland venture is likely to favour block trading in equities rather than trying to fulfil an extended jobbing role. Nevertheless it is easy to visualise the need for substantially more capital over time.

Greenwell, meanwhile, is working on incentives and inducements to keep partners who are selling their equity interest to Montagu, and to reward the "marzipan set," who by definition do not qualify for the icing when the cake is cut.

Mortgage rates set to rise as society deposits slump

By Richard Thomson

A sharp fall in deposits and the receding likelihood of an early reduction in bank base rates could force building societies to raise their mortgage rates before the Budget.

The Abbey National reported yesterday that deposit inflows which had held up well last month, dropped suddenly about 10 days ago.

The industry now expects to take in between £400 and £450 million during February, roughly half the £823 million received in January. "Abbey National said that the industry needs the same level of inflows in January to fund this month's mortgage lending adequately."

The fall is the result of the building societies' decision not to raise their interest rates as far as the recent increase in bank rates. They are offering investors 7.5 per cent on their ordinary share accounts and

about 9.5 per cent on their higher interest accounts.

Inflows were also hit by the introduction of the Thirteenth Issue National Savings certificate on February 13. The certificate, paying 8.85 per cent tax free after five years, has so far attracted £75 million of investments.

Mr Tim Melville-Ross, chief general manager of Nationwide, the third largest society, said: "We can no longer hope that the Budget will bring a fall in base rates, which certainly makes a rise in building society mortgage rates more likely."

"Many societies may not bother to wait for the Budget before deciding to raise their rates, though an increase could not be implemented before April 1 at the earliest."

Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager of the Alliance and chairman of the Building Societies Association, said: "We



Roy Cox: anxious to avoid home loan queues

might wait until after the Budget before raising our rates, but if our inflows look very low at the end of this month we may have to act earlier."

Societies also reported a seasonal pick up in mortgage demand which had been delayed by bad weather earlier

this month. This will put further pressure on the societies to improve their inflows.

Mr Cox said: "We want to avoid mortgage queues forming at all costs. We believe borrowers will still want to get their mortgages even if they have to pay more for them."

Building societies had hoped to stave off a mortgage rate rise, believing that base rates were likely to fall around Budget time which would make their investment rates more competitive with the banks.

Mr Cox said that there was no doubt that the Inland Revenue would agree to abolish the £30,000 maximum limit on building society accounts. "The only question is that of timing. I hope this will be put into effect on April 6 or very soon after."

This will put building society accounts on the same footing as bank accounts. Bank accounts will fall subject to composite rate tax, which the societies already pay, on April 6.

New attack on insolvency plans

By Philip Robinson

Fresh moves designed to keep up pressure against certain parts of the Government's reforms of insolvency rules have been made by the professional institutes of accountants and directors.

In separate submissions to Mr Alex Fletcher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, both see the liquidator of a collapsed business now playing a key role in deciding whether any of its directors acted carelessly or recklessly.

Both put the onus back on the Government department to suggest that if the liquidator takes legal action against a director through the courts for his personal assets the court would be obliged to consider

disqualification as part of the proceedings. The IOD says that where a liquidator finds a prima-facie case that directors failed to act competently, but decide against legal action, they should make a report to the DTI so that the Department may take action.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants for England and Wales says the liquidator should make a report to the DTI in every case. It adds that directors would have to show that they acted "with reasonable consideration for the position and prospects of the company at the time" to avoid having their personal fortunes rendered liable for inclusion in the general pool for creditors.

A compromise has been suggested by the Institute of Directors that if the liquidator takes legal action against a director through the courts for his personal assets the court would be obliged to consider

Rolls boom lifts Vickers to £30m

By Ian Griffiths

Booming demand in the US for Rolls-Royce cars helped Vickers, the engineering group which owns the motor company, to increase its pretax profits from £19.5 million to £30.8 million last year.

Rolls-Royce profits rose from £1.1 million to £14.1 million. The company sold 2,200 cars during the year. Half went to the US where they sell at about £160,000 each. Last year demand from the US outstripped supply although the waiting list is only around four months.

Vickers has been going through a period of rationalization and its turnover slipped from £555.2 million to £528.8 million as a result. Increased profits, however, have allowed the board to recommend a final dividend of 6p, making 10p for the year against 8p last time.

The company hopes to announce this week that it has sold part of the South Marston airfield to Honda, the Japanese car manufacturer. Honda has an option to purchase half the site, near Swindon, for around £4 million.

It was granted the option about six months but this expires on Thursday. The company would use the area to make cars and plans to develop it as a test site.

Vickers is also selling its head offices in the Millbank Tower complex in London. Negotiations with a potential purchaser are at an advanced stage. The sale is expected to raise around £12 million. The disposal of another site near Weybridge, again close to completion, will fetch another £20 million. *Tempos, page 27*

BBA buys Cape offshoot

By Alison Eadie

Cape Industries, which recorded an attributable loss of £33.2 million in the nine months to September 30, 1984 due mainly to its withdrawal from the insulation business, is selling its automotive business to BBA Group for about £15.75 million.

The business is in Cape's books at £20.4 million, leaving Cape with a £4.65 million write-off below the line. The automotive division, which makes brake linings and disc pads, made an operating loss of

£356,000 in the nine months to September and has not provided an adequate return on capital employed in the last five years, according to Mr David Llewellyn, finance director.

Minicab, BBA's automotive subsidiary, has also been loss-making since 1979. The two businesses, with a workforce of 2,300 in Britain will be merged and rationalized.

The combined business will have 40 to 50 per cent of British market in brakes and clutch facings.

Winding up of Fidentia stays writs

By Our City Staff

The proposal by Lloyd's underwriting agency Brooks & Dooley (Underwriting) to liquidate the Fidentia Marine Insurance Company of Bermuda is "an important first step in putting a much larger jigsaw into place," said Mr Mark Farrer, chairman of a representative committee of names.

It will not, however, be enough to stave off legal action against the underwriting agency and other defendants. Writs will be served, said Mr Farrer, but there will be a stay of proceedings against defendants involved in negotiations to wind up Fidentia.

Brooks & Dooley (Underwriting) proposed an interim payment of £600,000 to names on the agency's syndicates, paid partly by the agency and partly from proceeds of the liquidation of Coral Insurance, a Fidentia sister company. Names would then share in bulk of any surplus at \$1 million to \$1.5 million.

A Lloyd's report estimates Fidentia's net gain from reinsurance business from Brooks & Dooley syndicates at £6.2 million. But the agency says the figure takes no account of claims since the figure was struck.

IN BRIEF

Kemp ruling expected

The special Stock Exchange committee investigating the conduct of the stockbrokers Kemp, Mitchell is believed to be close to a verdict.

The four-partner firm was suspended seven months ago by a special meeting of the Stock Exchange Council pending an investigation into its business conduct.

The investigating committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Ed Puxley, of the stockjobbers Bisgood Bishop, widened its immediate inquiries into the Eurobond dealings to include all dealings by overseas clients.

The partners, Mr Alan Kemp, Mr Terence Mitchell, Mr Donald Girins and Mr Jonathan Steel, have not seen the investigating committee since September but believe that it has almost finished gathering evidence.

Fleet stake cut

The BBC New Pension Fund has cut its stake in Fleet Holdings, the Express newspapers and Morgan-Grampian magazines group, from 6.5 to 5.5 per cent. A spokesman for the fund said that the sale took place over the past two weeks and reflected the fact that the sharp rise in the price of Fleet shares meant that the fund had had a disproportionate amount of its assets in the one equity.

The Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company will make a general offer for all the shares of Allied Investors Corporation, at \$HK11 (£1.25) each.

Pound option

The Chicago Mercantile Exchange yesterday started trading options on pound/dollar futures and Swiss franc/dollar futures.

IBM project

IBM (UK) Pension Trust will invest £30 million in a 150-acre business park near the M27 between Southampton and Portsmouth.

McAlpine payout

Alfred McAlpine is paying a final dividend of 7.5p, making a total for the year to October 31 of 11p (9p). Pretax profits rose from £19.5 million to £22.6 million. *Tempos, page 27*

£50,000 rise

Mr Ephraim Margulies, chairman and managing director of S & W Berisford, the sugar and commodities group, received a £50,000 pay rise last year, to £152,000.

BP backs flexibility for BNOC

By David Young

Energy Correspondent

BP the only leading oil company invited to give evidence to the Commons Select Committee investigating the role of the Government's oil trading company, British National Oil Corporation, said yesterday that BNOC did not "perform a market role."

However, Mr David Simon, chief executive of BP Oil International, the BP sector which buys and sells crude oil on the world markets, said yesterday: "I see the uncertainty of a world without BNOC as very problematical indeed."

BP has suggested to the Select Committee that it would support a move by BNOC towards a more flexible mix of contracts and prices in a way which reduces its exposure to speculative factors.

In its evidence to the committee, BP said yesterday: "BNOC's role gives it little scope to make significant profits."

BNOC has been losing money in recent months because it has been forced to buy North Sea oil from the producers under contract and then sell it at up to \$2-a-barrel cheaper on the spot markets.

The Commons Energy Committee is now examining the reasons behind recent government grants to cover BNOC losses.

GKN to expand Australian interests

By Jeremy Warner

Guest, Keen & Nettelfolds, is expanding its scaffolding business in Australia.

Agreement has been reached to merge the group's scaffolding offshoot in Australia, GKN Mills Building Services, with another scaffolding company, Kwikform. At the same time Costain Group, the construction company, has agreed to sell its 49 per cent interest in Kwikform to GKN, which ends up

with 72 per cent of the combined business.

GKN, which is paying Costain Aus\$3.15 million (about £2.1 million) for the Kwikform stake, has undertaken to offer the public one million of its shares in the new company. This will eventually reduce the group's shareholding to 66 per cent.

The merged venture will have annual sales of more than Aus\$40 million (about £26.3 million) and about 20 per cent of Australia's scaffolding market. It will also rank among the top five companies in the market.

GKN and Costain put together their scaffolding businesses in Britain into a jointly-owned company in June 1983.

The latest transaction is subject to the approval of Kwikform shareholders in Australia and the Foreign Investment Review Board.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	988.0 (-7.2)
FT-A All Share	606.88 (-4.22)
FT Govt Securities	79.32 (unchgd)
FT-SE 100	1,259.4 (-8.5)
Bargains	27.241
Dataseam USM	108.78 (+0.71)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,270.31 (-5.52)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,201.04 (-29.12)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,389.16 (-46.01)
Amsterdam	203.5 (-0.6)
Sydney AO	787.5 (+1.3)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1,173.0 (-3.3)
Brussels	
General	238.01 (+7.84)
Paris CAC	205.1 (-0.7)
Zurich	
SKA General	337.50 (-1.40)

GOLD

London fixings	an \$250.00p-\$284.25
close \$284.50-285 (\$289.50-270)	

New York \$283.15

Comex (latest)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Cape Industries	46 +12
Lyle Shipping	14 1/2 +2 1/2
York Trailer	32 +4
Howard Machinery	10 +1
J & H B Jackson	228 +22
Good Relations	32 +3
Delmar Grp	22 +2
Metal Sciences	11 +1
Newman Inds	22 +2
Microvitec	85 +9
Adam Leisure Grp	13 +1
Sangers	40 +3
Stewart Naim	14 +1
Layland Paint	37 +3
Insight Grp	120 +6

FALLS:

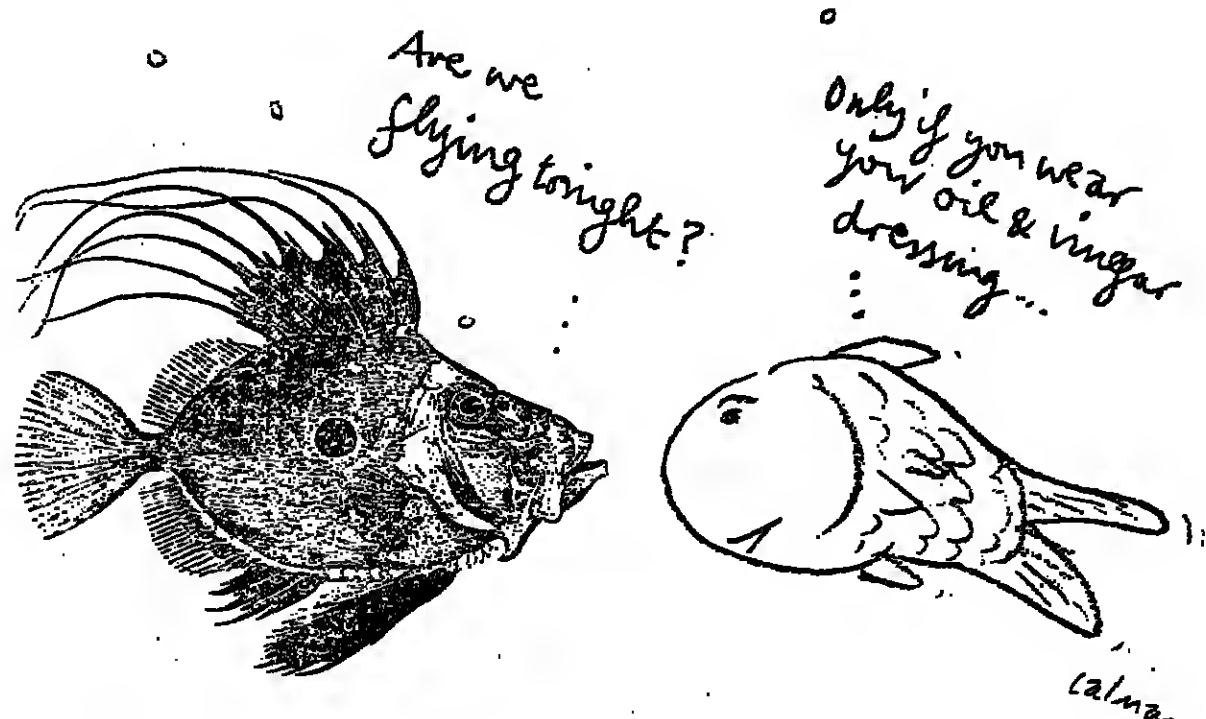
Shoebart & Pitt	143 -35
Antioch & Hodge	220 -50
Weeks Ass	10 -2
Intervis Ltd	8 -1
MJI Corp	15 -2

CURRENCIES

London:	
£: \$1.0560 (-0.0205)	
£: DM 3.6410 (-0.0075)	
£: Sfr 3.0770 (+0.0025)	
£: ¥111.1500 (-0.03)	
£: Tfr 27.00 (-5.85)	
£ Index: 70.9 (-0.6)	
New York:	
£: \$1.0530	
£: DM 3.4522	
£ Index: 157.1 (+2.0)	
ECU £0.608912	
SDR £0.884296	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 14%	
3-month Interbank	145/16
143/16%	
3-month eligible bills	139/16-13 1/2
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate	10.50%
Federal Funds	8 1/8%
3-month Treasury Bills	8.40-8.35%
Long bond	85 25/32-95 29/32 yield
00.00% (00.00%)	



Somewhat the first guppy in space (courtesy of Russia's Soyuz 21) didn't quite capture the imagination. The British have always taken their fish a little more seriously. Mobil too. We purveyed vegetable frying oil to the fish parlours of Manchester 80 years ago. Today it's the live ones around our North Sea platforms and in the Thames by our refinery that excite our interest. We make sure that every drop of water we use is thoroughly cleaned before it's put back. (In fact it's even cleaner than when we took it out). That keeps our piscine neighbours swimmingly fit and healthy, even if they're not high fryers.

Mobil

STOCK MARKET REPORT

US joy gives Distillers a lift amid the gloom

By Derek Pain and Jeremy Warner

The sinking pound, with its implications for higher interest rates, cast a shadow over the stock market yesterday and even the groups which benefit from the discomfort of sterling suffered.

The Distillers Co., the spirits group, fared better than most but even so slipped 1p to 281p.

Yet as the pound slides the DCL's important American earnings improve. Already sterling's retreat has prompted many stockbrokers to look more favourably on the DCL's current year's profits and now Mr Kevin Feeney at W. Greenwell, the stockbroker, has lifted his year's forecast to £240 million.

His prediction compares with a market average of about £225 million. Last year, the DCL achieved £191.6 million.

But it is not only enhanced American profits which encourages Mr Feeney. DCL's half owned offshoot, United Glass, has achieved much better than

expected of £18.5 million, half of which will flow to the DCL figures. In its previous year UG, for a drain on the group, suffered a £14.4 million loss.

The group's shares, with asset backing of at least 26 each, are now in the unusual position of sporting a prospective price which is almost less than the prospective yield.

In the past year, DCL shares have been strongly influenced by takeover speculation.

General Electric Co. is still sitting on its 3 per cent shareholding.

But a stronger case can not be made for the shares on trading grounds. So any future takeover talk is not reflected in the price which, at the height of last year's speculation, touched 32p.

Marks and Spencer was the one FT 30 index constituent to shine on a dull day. Hopes about the rewards it will reap from its charge card helped the shares with some aggressive buying from one stockbroker.

James Capel and Co., the stockbroker, has added £10 million to its profits forecast at £365 million.

But other blue chips were in despair and the FT 30 share index closed 7.2 points down at 968.0. The more broadly based FT SE share index was 9.5 points off at 1,239.4.

Besides the interest rate worries generated by the pound's performance, thoughts that next month's Budget could even assume some level of austerity left markets jaded and jittery.

The surge back to work in the pits and a few relatively cheerful economic surveys were ignored.

Although closing off their worst leading shares finished with falls of up to 8p.

Government stocks, too, ended above their low points. Even so, they were down by up to 6p.

Grand Metropolitan, the leisure group, had another

woeful day as analysts fretted and fussed about the doleful meeting they had with top management on Friday.

Profit forecasts were still being pulled back with many analysts now hovering around the £350 million mark. Last year Grandmet made £334.3 million.

L. Messel and Co., at one time one of Grandmet's stockbrokers, has for some time been undershooting other analysts. It has decided, however, not to reduce its forecast of £345 million.

At one time, before the growth flowed out of Grandmet's American business, some analysts were going for as much as £430 million.

The shares down 12p on Friday, were at one time below what many regard as the psychologically important 280p mark before closing at 280p.

Imperial Chemical Industries dropped 5p to 877p ahead of figures on Thursday expected to show that profits last year scraped past the £1 billion mark for the first time.

Waters, up 2p at 295p, caused a stir by unexpectedly announcing that it would be issuing its full-year figures on the same day prompting speculation of a rights issue or major deal. A spokesman for the company said there was no significance in the earlier than usual announcement date. The brokers James Capel are looking for pre-tax profits in the order of £47 million against £31.2 million last time.

But Industries fell 17p to 338p on a bearish 25-page circular from Hoare Govett which recommended profit-taking after the good run the shares have had over the last year.

Changes will be under way soon at Bestwood, the investment company where Mr Tony Cole has 29.9 per cent. Three directors have resigned and Mr Cole, away on holiday this week, has become chairman. His first acquisition is likely to be Atlanta Fund Managers. He hopes to buy the company from Grovehill which acquired his former vehicle Atlanta Investment Trust. Bestwood shares fell 5p to 203p.

Further weakness in the gold price, which fell \$14.25 an ounce to \$284.75, caused a string of mines, signs among mining issues. Consolidated Gold Fields, fell 20p to 482p while Anglo-American Corporation shed nearly \$1 to \$104.

Jaguar fell 4p to 322p on congressional calls for an import surcharge on vehicles in the United States. But Group Lotus added 3p to 80p after suggestions that the American car giant, Chrysler, is about to take a stake in the company.

Vickers, with profits at the lower end of expectations, fell 8p to 235p.

Style, the shoe shops chain, jumped 5p to 190p as Mr John Ritblat's British Land signalled that it had not given up hope of winning the company.

BL has increased its holding of the non-voting shares for which it made a tender offer this year. Together with its merchant bankers, Morgan Grenfell, BL now accounts for

18.9 per cent of the Style non-voting equity. Before the tender offer the BL interest was about 7.5 per cent.

Mr Ritblat's tender offer was beaten when Mr Arnold Ziff, the Style chairman, the Town Centre Securities, which is also linked with the Ziff family, acquired Style shares in the market.

Repeated attempts to gain control of Style, with its rich property assets, have failed because the company is controlled by a small block of management shares owned by the Ziff family.

Fleet Holdings was marked down 6p to 284p and Aitken Hume, the financial group with which Fleet may merge, gained 2p at 183p.

London and Manchester Assurance has acquired a further 600,000 AH shares and now has 8.8 per cent of the capital.

Expect Gibbs Mew, the Salisbury brewery, to announce this week the sale, for about £600,000 of Robert Porter, its London beer bottling and distribution business, to the privately owned Cannobury Wines. Gibbs shares were unchanged at 160p.

Foster Brothers Clothing, resisting a bid from the Ward White Group, went ahead 2p to 206p in active trading. There is growing speculation that Sears Holdings may be tempted to launch a counter-bid.

Life insurance was an active sector on suggestions that life companies are doing good pre-Budget business. Weekend reports that the Chancellor has decided against taxing pension funds' income also helped. However, after scoring some good gains in early trading, most shares showed little change by the close.

Britannic was 1p higher at 641p and Pearl Assurance was 85p up on the day at £11.88. Sun Life closed unchanged at 734p after 744p.

Applied Computer Techniques shed 20p to 220p on news that three top American executives have resigned from Apricot Inc., the company recently set up with \$20 million (£8.5 million) to sell ACT personal computers in the United States.

Imperial Group, in its dividend form, fell 13p to 195p.

Northern Foods, with a little help from the miners' drift back to work and the odd whisper of takeover speculation, rose 6p to 216p.

Cape Industries jumped 11p to 46p on the sale of its automotive business to the BBA Group. Bid rumours lifted Leyland Paints 1p to 37½p and Brammer jumped 1p to 322p on takeover speculation.

Haden, awaiting the next move in its struggle with Trafalgar House, rose 5p to 306p.

Lex Service Group scored from thoughts that the share price fall had been overdone and gained 10p to 220p.

Dunlop shed 43p while bidder BTX was off 7p by the close at 630p. Initial was unchanged at 524p, still awaiting news from the company's nine independent directors on whether they will recommend BET's £170 million offer for the 58 per cent of the shares it does not already own.

Invent Energy jumped 40p to 700p on French oil hopes and Pentland Industries, on the back of its US expansion, rose 30p to 455p.

Rolls-Royce smooths way for Vickers

Vickers won the race to become the first company to produce audited preliminary figures for a December year-end and the stock market rewarded it by marking the shares down 8p to 235p.

Although the speed of delivery from Vickers is commendable, the company made the unfortunate mistake of producing results at the bottom end of expectations.

Even so, it was a creditable performance with pretax profits up from £19.5 million to £30.8 million. More appropriate, however, is the after interest profit for the group's continuing activities which makes allowance for the revised treatment of the Australian engineering operations now reduced to associate status. On this basis profits rose from £12.9 million to £33 million.

By far the most spectacular performance came from the Rolls-Royce Motors division. Profits increased by £13 million to £14.1 million and, although the 1983 figure was depressed by about £4 million as a result of industrial action, it is still an excellent achievement.

The key has been the American market. Vickers has benefited substantially from the dollar - sterling relation-

ship although it will not say by how much.

However, a lot of work has also gone into improving the cost structure at Rolls-Royce and break-even point has steadily been reduced. The sales operations are now demand rather than production led which might result in stretched delivery times but ensures that working capital is not tied up unnecessarily in stocks. The company has also embarked on a policy of hedging against dollar fluctuations which ensures that in can guarantee a stable price structure in the US.

With rationalization largely behind it, Vickers is due to enter a growth phase. Gearing before adjustment for finance leases is down from 31 per cent to 26 per cent and cash flow will again be positive this year. This is before allowing for property disposals which could net £30 million in 1985, including perhaps £4 million from Honda for the purchase of half the South Marston airfield near Swindon.

Vickers could make £39 million this year but it will be more important for the company to demonstrate that it is on a growth track as it develops its six core businesses.

The shares look good value on fundamentals. There might seem no obvious reason why the shares will improve in the short term but news of property disposals should change that.

Alfred McAlpine

Alfred McAlpine appears to have enjoyed a fairly chequered year during 1984. The construction world is, if anything, rather worse now than it was a year ago, while, as the outgoing chairman remarks, this year's record profits of £22.6 million have been achieved despite government policies aimed at reducing public capital spending. Harsh words across the McAlpine family grapevine, since relatives of the current board have been active in the modern Tory Party.

Nor has the overseas side, particularly in construction, proved especially rewarding. McAlpine workers were expelled from Nigeria, just as the group's £50 million contract neared completion. Business in Botswana and Swaziland was poor, while work in the Sudan has resulted in that familiar phenomenon known to all engineers operating overseas - delays in payments.

Against this background,

McAlpine has a fairly convincing tale to tell, which leaves the shares warranting at least a "hold" tag. At 250p, down 4p yesterday, there has been a slight improvement in the group's rating, although underperformance against the market is still fairly chronic. But for the fourth successive year, the dividend goes up - this time by 22 per cent - while the historic multiple is now under six.

The minerals side performed well last year. Profits rose some £3 million to £8.5 million.

The United Kingdom division saw broadly unchanged profits last year at £10 million, on roughly static turnover. The forward order book is ahead by 30 per cent, after the division secured the £65 million Vickers contract in Barrow, the largest civil contract in 1984.

The group is pushing ahead discreetly, with acquisitions here and there despite the unfavourable trading climate, and has high hopes of spending money - say £15 million - on US housebuilding acquisition. The shares have defensive attractions.

The conviction is stealing over markets gradually that the irresistible rise of the dollar

represents a crisis of investor perception every bit as traumatic as the oil price shocks of the Seventies.

But despite the shocks to sterling yesterday as it jumbled closer the dollar parity, gilts were relatively jaunty, either through the obstinacy of conviction or the heroism of pure lunacy. There were blues as well as reds on the prices boards of brokers. Falls overall were probably no more than 1/8 point, but the risk premium attached to the next Budget is increasing daily.

The Bank of England had a relatively easy day in money markets, and the daily shortage of £200 million was taken out in the morning's operations. Three-month interbank remained well over 14 per cent, but significantly failed to react as US bonds came in fairly weakly ahead of yet more attempts by the US Treasury to sell debt today.

The gilts market is keeping most of its attention on the Bundesbank. Further weaknesses of the dollar-D-mark rate must prompt fears that the Germans will shortly use the interest rate weapon, in which case sterling might ease dramatically against the D-mark. That might be the signal gilts bears are expecting.

Vickers in 1984

A YEAR OF GOOD PROGRESS AND CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT IN PROFIT

THE last year was one of significant progress. Although total turnover is down from £655.2m to £528.8m, there is included in 1983 £186m in respect of activities sold or reclassified. The continuing businesses showed an increase in sales from £469.2m to £528.8m and an increase in profit after interest from £12.9m to £33.0m.

After tax, taking account of the reclassification of Constel Vickers as an associate company and extraordinary items, stockholders' profit rose from £3.9m to £16.4m.

It is encouraging to note that increased financial strength, particularly reduced borrowings, provides 'headroom' for investment in the businesses. In the drive to reduce costs and improve quality, the Company continues to invest in manufacturing resources. Similarly, emphasis is placed on research and development, to ensure improved product specification and profitability.

Overseas markets continue to be developed. A high level of exports has been sustained and much progress made on strengthening overseas manufacturing and licensing agreements.

It is believed that the Company has now made a sound recovery from the difficulties of the early 1980s and should see a steadier and more prosperous future.

The Board is recommending a final dividend of 6.0p per £1 Ordinary Stock, making a total of 10.0p for the year, all net of tax credit, compared to a total of 8.00p for 1983.

MOTOR CARS

Sales £149.2m (£106.8m)
Profit before interest £14.1m (£1.1m)

Rolls-Royce Motors reduced costs, increased production and strengthened marketing operations to achieve a significant profit recovery in 1984.

Retail sales matched production and export demand accounted for 74% of turnover. The USA remained the largest single market with a further increase in sales.



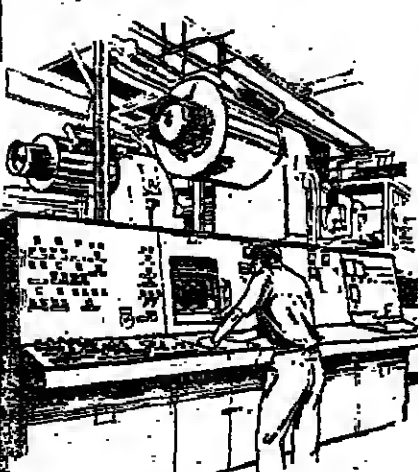
The Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit

Following the launch of the Bentley Eight, further activity is planned to develop the different identities of the Rolls-Royce and Bentley ranges. The Company's strong commitment to research, development and product engineering is planned to increase substantially in 1985.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATES & SUPPLIES

Sales £184.8m (£90.2m)
Profit before interest £18.2m (£10.4m)

Howson-Algraphy sales showed satisfactory volume growth in 1984 but margins were squeezed and profits slightly reduced.



Lithographic printing plate production

Over 70% of sales were to customers outside the U.K. The company experienced significant uplifts in raw material costs, but intense competitive

pressure restricted the scope for price increases. However, it was possible partially to offset this cost pressure through improved manufacturing efficiency.

A fourth production line was completed on schedule and the company is well placed to make significant progress in 1985.

DEFENCE AND AEROSPACE

Sales £69.2m (£63.9m)
Profit before interest £7.3m (£5.4m)

Defence Systems Division has completed delivery to Nigeria of tanks under its first contract, with shipment for a second contract due to commence in 1985.

Collaborative agreements now form a significant part of the Division's activities.

In the Far East, the Vickers Valkyr armoured personnel carrier exceeded expectation during arduous user trials.

BAJ Vickers, manufacturers of rocket motor casings, had another successful year.



Vickers Valkyr armoured personnel carrier

Precision Components Division, makers of gas turbine components, increased volume, particularly exports. Operating difficulties in the first half adversely affected performance but major new customers were gained towards the end of the year.

MARINE ENGINEERING

Sales £63.2m (£50.6m)
Profit before interest £6.0m (£4.5m)

During 1984 the Division consolidated and strengthened its position and achieved another record year. Brown Brothers and Vickers Marine Controls received a major order for stabilisers and steering gear for the Royal Navy's Type 23 Frigate. Brown Brothers also secured a further order for stabilisers from the U.S. Navy.

Michell Bearings experienced a good recovery in profits and sales.

In the offshore field, Brown Brothers introduced its new crown mounted compensator, John Hasle of Greenock completed pre-production work on its new orbital crane. Sime Vickers sold thrusters to Japanese semi-submersible builders and marine terminal specialists. SOFEC, strengthened its position in the Far East.

Drillship motion compensator

Brothers, manufacturers of steering gear and elevator systems, made a major contribution.

In the offshore field, Brown Brothers introduced its new crown mounted compensator, John Hasle of Greenock completed pre-production work on its new orbital crane. Sime Vickers sold thrusters to Japanese semi-submersible builders and marine terminal specialists. SOFEC, strengthened its position in the Far East.

Trading conditions were difficult in France in 1984 and the two companies in that market were merged to rationalise production and distribution.

BUSINESS EQUIPMENT

Sales £68.8m (£59.8m)
Profit before interest £2.7m (£3.4m)

The main business interest under this heading, Kearney & Trecker Marwin, experienced a difficult year in common with the rest of the machine tool industry. However, significant orders were secured and through a recent licence agreement KTM is well placed to develop sales in Europe.

RESULTS IN BRIEF

	1984 £m	1983 £m
Sales	528.8	655.2†
Profit after interest	33.0	19.0†
Profit after taxation	26.4	13.9
Stockholders' profit*	16.4	3.9
Dividends	9.6	7.7
Profit retained (deficit)	6.8	(3.8)
Earnings per £1 Ordinary Stock	28.6p	14.0p

*after reclassification and extraordinary items
†includes reclassified and discontinued businesses

The figures shown above are from the full accounts which have been reported on by the Company's auditors. The full Report and Accounts will be posted on 1st April 1985. For a copy, please write to The Secretary at the address below. Stockholders will receive copies automatically. The Annual General Meeting will be held at 12 noon on 25th April 1985 in Vickers House.

VICKERS P.L.C., VICKERS HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON SW1P 4RA

In the U.K., Vickers Furniture again improved trading performance and the System E range of desking enjoyed strong growth. New products were launched in the U.K. and France and further launches are planned for 1985.



Vickers modular office furniture

The strong customer base and increased French order book bode well for profit growth in 1985.

HEALTHCARE & INSTRUMENTS

Sales £27.5m (£27.2m)
Profit before interest £3.3m (£2.6m)

Vickers Medical, specialists in advanced healthcare equipment, from incubators to infusion pumps, was successful in profit terms, despite difficult market conditions.



Medelec, Medelec's new neuro-diagnostic equipment

Medelec continued to grow in both sales and profit terms and new products strengthened its position in the field of specialised diagnostic equipment.

Vickers Instruments successfully launched Fibrecheck II, a sophisticated measurement system for optical fibres. This was coupled with a major sales breakthrough in Japan. A major new product launch to the semiconductor industry is planned for 1985.

Joyce-Loeb achieved significant orders for its image analysis instrumentation and saw its successful installation in the VW-Audi plant in West Germany.

PRINTING & PACKAGING MACHINERY

Sales £27.8m (£27.5m)
Profit before interest £0.9m (£0.9m low)

Crabtree Vickers Gateshead achieved increased profits and a healthy order book indicates further improvement. Crabtree Vickers Leeds completed substantial rationalisation in 1984 and returned to profit. Inpac Automation saw increased demand. Vickers Dawson report encouraging response in increased sales effort.

DESIGN & PROJECTS

Sales £13.6m (£25.9m)
Profit before interest £0.5m (£0.8m)

The Division successfully completed a number of major projects, including the contract for key components for the Conoco Tension Leg Platform, test rigs for gas turbine components, dynamometers for overseas customers and a ship model towing carriage for the Admiralty.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Sales £12.7m (£17.3m)
Loss before interest £3.6m (£2.2m)

The main business interest under this heading, Kearney & Trecker Marwin, experienced a difficult year in common with the rest of the machine tool industry. However, significant orders were secured and through a recent licence agreement KTM is well placed to develop sales in Europe.

Traded option highlights

The options market was quiet, recording only 8,232 bargains. Activity centred on BT, where there were 884 calls and 643 puts, and Marks and Spencer where calls amounted to 1,085 and puts to 26.

The total number of call options was 5,201 and the total number of puts was 3,301. BT and Marks and Spencer were the only stocks to record more than 1,000 bargains.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Adam & Company	14%
Bancroft	14%
BCCI	14%
Citibank Savings	12½%
Consolidated Cds	14%
Continental Trust	14%
C. Hoare & Co.	14%
London	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%
Citibank NA	14%

* Mortgage Base Rate
† 7 day deposits on sums of under £100,000; 11% £100,000 up to £500,000; 12% £500,000 and over, 12½%

The Nottingham Manufacturing Company PLC

Salient points from the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 1984.

- Sales - £244,524,000. External sales: +7.4%
- Exports - £21,481,000
- Profit before taxation - £21,524,000
- Earnings per share - 18.7p
- Dividends per share - 6.55p
- Dividends covered 2.8 times by profit after taxation
- Capital expenditure exceeded £10,000,000
- Cash and Investments - £92,177,000: 115p per share

La crème de la crème
appears every day and is featured on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays
For details or to book your
advertisement ring
01-278 9161

Legal Appointments

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE POLICE AUTHORITY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PROSECUTING SOLICITOR

Principal Solicitor

P06 £15,042 - £16,065

Solicitors

P01 £11,025 - £11,889

The Principal Solicitor's posts are based at the Central Area Office and the Eastern Area Office. Applicants will have considerable experience of advocacy and the presentation of advice to the Police.

The Solicitors posts are based in all the Area Offices within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight and afford an ideal opportunity for someone interested in making a career in the prosecution service. Experience of advocacy desirable, but newly qualified candidates will be considered.

Assistance with removal expenses and essential car allowance in approved cases. All the above posts are open to Solicitors and Barristers.

Application forms, job description (Principal Solicitor) and further formal details available from the Chief Prosecuting Solicitors, South Side Offices, Law Courts, Winchester, SO23 9DJ. (Tel. Winchester 54411 Ext. 7261.)

Returnable by 18th March 1985.

MID DEVON DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chief Executive's Department
Come and join a small but enthusiastic Legal Section in the West Country where the following Posts are available:-

Legal Assistant

Scales 4/5 - £8555 - £8262 p.a.

The duties of the Post include dealing with conveyancing transactions, certain statutory order procedures, routine litigation, miscellaneous property matters, Council mortgages and other legal matters. The successful applicant is likely to have experience in most of these areas.

Solicitor's Articled Clerk

Scales 1-3 - £3144 - £6420 p.a.

This is an ideal opportunity for a Law Graduate to gain experience of a wide variety of legal work in a busy District Council office. The Post may be of interest to a person already in articles who might wish to transfer them. A commencing salary of c. £5000 p.a. is envisaged for a law graduate.

Temporary housing accommodation may be provided in suitable cases. Assistance towards removal expenses, legal fees etc. (maximum £1,000) may be available to officers recruited from outside the District Council area. Please write or telephone for an application form and job description to:-

Personnel Officer,
MID DEVON DISTRICT COUNCIL

7 St. Peter Street,
Tiverton, Devon, EX16 8NU.

Telephone: Tiverton (0884) 255255 Ext. 217.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS - FRIDAY 8th MARCH 1985



CITY OF LONDON

PARLIAMENTARY ASSISTANT

A vacancy will shortly occur for the post of Parliamentary Assistant in the Remembrancer's Office. The Remembrancer is the Parliamentary Officer of the Corporation of London. The duties of this post include advising Members and Officers of the Corporation on all Bills and proceedings of the Houses of Lords and Commons in which the interest of the City is involved, attending at the Houses of Parliament and the Offices of State when such matters are being discussed, assisting in the drafting and promotion of Corporation Bills and the preparatory and liaison work thereto.

The successful candidate will also be invited to play a role in those major ceremonial functions in the City for which the Remembrancer is responsible.

Candidates are required to be Barristers or Solicitors, preferably with some experience of Parliamentary legal work, either in the Government legal service itself or in local government.

The salary of the appointment is £12,771 per annum inclusive, rising to £15,825. Pension rights of those currently serving in central or local government will be open to transfer or deferment, if not exercised.

Application forms can be obtained from the Remembrancer, Corporation of London, PO Box 270, Guildhall, London, EC2P 2EJ. (Telephone: 01-606 3030, Ext. 2202 or 2201.)

Completed application forms should be returned by no later than 18th March, 1985.

HONG KONG CONSTRUCTION

c £35,000

A leading London firm requires for its Hong Kong office a top calibre lawyer to join its highly professional and specialised team involved in all legal aspects of construction contracts with particular emphasis on arbitration and litigation. The work and the environment are stimulating and there are excellent long term prospects in Hong Kong and the firm's other overseas and London offices.

The preferred candidate would be about 3 years' qualified and a salary of around £35,000 per annum (at current exchange rates) is offered at this level of seniority. Younger candidates with first class qualifications and experience should not be deterred from applying. Previous relevant experience would be an advantage but is not essential for a candidate with the right qualities willing to specialise in this field. Applications from barristers are also welcome.

Written applications with a full C.V. should be sent as soon as possible quoting reference C131 to Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Telephone: 01-405 6852. Interviews will be held in London on 4th-6th March.

**REUTER
SIMKIN**
RECRUITMENT

ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO

Due to the continued expansion of the firm's Company/Commercial and Property practice

TWO LAWYERS

are needed to join the Tax Department advising on corporate tax matters.

1. A SENIOR LAWYER with appropriate experience of 3-5 years.
2. A RECENTLY QUALIFIED SOLICITOR already specialising or wishing to specialise in corporate tax. Someone with good equity/personal tax planning experience who wishes to broaden his/her taxation knowledge would be considered.

Applicants should be willing to deal in a practical manner with a wide variety of problems and taxes.

Apply in writing enclosing a detailed CV to:

W Drummond, Esq
Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co,
Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street,
LONDON, EC2

WEST SUSSEX COAST

Conveyancer with outgoing personality for mainly residential work in cheerful, modern and busy Practice. Excellent salary will be paid dependent upon experience.

Please apply with full C.V. to John B. Tanner, 77 High Street, Littlehampton, West Sussex BN17 5AG.

Imperial College of Science & Technology ENVIRONMENTAL/POLLUTION LAW

Recently qualified barrister or solicitor to work on innovative environmental/pollution projects. Two year contract commencing April 1985. Starting salary £21,768 including London allowance.

Further details from Helen Rosewood, Imperial College Centre for Environmental Technology, 41 Prince's Gardens, London, SW7 1UJ. Tel. 01-899 5111, Ext. 7277.

LEGAL ADVISER

SAUDI ARABIA

c £25k tax free, 14 or 15 Status. Our office, a major Jeddah-based international corporation, largely under a legal adviser to provide drafting/legal advice for both existing operations and new joint ventures.

Contractors you need a first class lawyer with minimum 5 years relevant experience. The contract term is 1 year renewable. Please write with a CV or phone me on 01-629 2358 or 01-491 8013. (Answerphone 14th)

BIRMINGHAM LITIGATION SOLICITOR

WFO & 1st Post Qual. for General Civil Litigation and Advocacy. Excellent Salary and Prospects offered by the established Practice.

D CROUCH,
Achel Legal Recruitment,
14 Oyley Road, Brixton,
(0753) 28572.

RILEY & Co

Requires a recently qualified French speaking Litigation Solicitor to join them at their Holborn office. Mainly accident litigation practice, but with a lot of French clients and other international related litigation. French and good knowledge of English litigation essential, as is an original and flexible mind with the capacity to work hard as part of a team and adapt to a very competitive area of a fast changing profession.

Knowledge of private international law and French law would help, but not essential.

Competitive financial package. 40 Paul Lane Street, London WC1H 9PF. 01-494 0941.

Leading City Firm requires Able and Ambitious Solicitors

In order to keep pace with rapid and sustained growth in key departments this major City firm is inviting applications from able candidates who will make an enthusiastic contribution towards accelerating this successful expansion. Opportunities exist for:

Corporate Finance

Two solicitors with 2-4 years' post qualification experience for the corporate finance section. This is a high growth, high profile area, embracing a wide range of merchant banking and corporate work including public floatations, capital issues, takeovers and mergers. Ref. A.22021.

Taxation

Two revenue specialists with up to 4 years' post qualification experience to join a team working on a full range of commercial tax matters, both domestic and international. Applications are invited from solicitors, and also barristers, chartered accountants and inspectors of Taxes wishing to make a career with a City law firm. Ref. A.22022.

Ship & Aircraft Finance

Two recently admitted solicitors for a key section of the firm's largest department. This is exciting international work, involving specialisations in legal, financial and commercial aspects of ships, rigs and aircraft in many jurisdictions. Ref. A.22023.

Candidates in all instances should have a good academic background. They may be City based already or otherwise keen to consolidate their experience in a major prestigious firm. Enthusiasm and good social and communication skills are important. Highly competitive salaries are offered together with realistic opportunities for career development.

Please write - in confidence - with full curriculum vitae and salary details, quoting relevant reference, to Lesley Hay, or telephone 01-730 0833 extn. 386.

HAY-MSL Selection and Advertising Limited, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0AW.

Offices in Europe, the Americas, Africa, Australasia and Asia Pacific.

HAY-MSL

LEGAL

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Company Lawyers

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit lawyers for their Company Department to undertake general corporate and financial work. Previous experience of corporate practice will be an advantage but application from recently qualified solicitors will be given careful consideration. A good academic record is required.

The successful candidates may be invited in due course to work for a period in one of our overseas offices (Brussels, Hong Kong, New York, Paris).

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full C.V. and quoting reference 14, to:

G. R. Sales,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House, 85-87 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Lancashire County Council

An Equal Opportunities Employer

Chief Executive/Clerk's Department

SENIOR SOLICITOR

Grade PO (40-43) - £12,243-£13,326 p.a.

Applications are invited for this important post based at County Hall. 'Casual car user' allowance; assistance with removal and settling-in in approved cases.

Application forms and further details from Chief Executive/Clerk's Department, P.O. Box 78, County Hall, Preston PR1 8XJ.

Telephone: Preston (0772) 263385 or 263384.

Closing date: 15th March, 1985

CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

COMMERCIAL LAWYERS £18,000 pa

Solicitor or Barrister, preferably in late 20's, to join a fast-growing company based in Central London but with extensive overseas, involved in the provision of financial services to industry. The work will be broad company/commercial, and there are real prospects for developing a career in management.

28 LONG LANE, LONDON EC1, Tel. (01) 405-7977

SLAUGHTER AND MAY
are looking for experienced

Commercial Litigation Lawyers

Slaughter and May invite applications from solicitors with up to four years' post qualification experience of commercial litigation to work in their Litigation Department.

Successful candidates will be expected to handle a wide range of commercial litigation matters.

Salary will take into account age and experience.

Please write with C.V. to
Peter Morley-Jacob,
Slaughter and May,
35 Basinghall Street,
London EC4V 6DB.

CLIFFORD-TURNER

Employment Law

We have a vacancy for a newly, or recently, qualified Solicitor who now wishes to specialise in the employment legislation field.

The work entails advising clients on all aspects of current industrial relations practices and law, together with court and tribunal representation when needed.

This position offers an opportunity to advise both national and international clients and is an excellent position for an ambitious young lawyer.

If you are interested, please send a CV to

Alistair Allan, at:-

Clifford-Turner,
Blackfriars House,
19 New Bridge Street,
London EC4V 6BY.

Solicitors

Large City firm has a number of vacancies for newly qualified Solicitors of 1-2 years' experience to work in maritime and commercial litigation with a strong international bias.

Candidates should have a good academic record, sound, if general, experience in articles, some comprehension of the needs of the international business community, a willingness to learn and to work hard.

These vacancies offer stimulating working environment, opportunity of foreign travel, excellent terms of service and first-class career prospects in this demanding area of the law.

Write with full CV to: Box 1484 T The Times.

Gwent Police Authority

ASSISTANT PROSECUTING SOLICITORS (Two Posts)

Salary: P.O. (c)-(d): £11,259 - £12,645

Applications are invited from Solicitors for the above posts in the Department of Prosecuting Solicitor for Gwent, to be based at Police Headquarters, Cwmbran, or the Divisional Office at Newport. Experience of criminal advocacy in the Magistrates Courts will be of advantage.

Application forms obtainable from Chief Executive Officer, Personnel Section, County Hall, Cwmbran, Gwent, NP44 2QH.

Closing date: 14th March, 1985.

Gerrard Neale Fennemore

have three offices in the expanding commercial centres north of London at Milton Keynes, Luton and Northampton and need more assistance to deal with a rapidly growing volume of Company and Commercial work from the practice base at Milton Keynes.

If you have 2 or 3 years post admission experience in a wide range of commercial and company work please write with CV, or telephone for more details, by contacting: S C Ingram, Lloyds Court, 693 Silbury Boulevard, Central Milton Keynes, MK9 3JH. Telephone: (0908) 678241.

ACCOUNTANTS/LAWYERS

Executive Total Compensation

Senior Consultants - London c. £20,000 + Car

We are a Human Resource consulting company.

The scope of our advice covers the total compensation of executives, personnel consultancy and personal financial counselling.

We have vacancies for Senior Consultants in the team advising corporate clients on all aspects of senior executive rewards, whether immediate, deferred, cash, kind or equity based. The work extends to personal tax counselling for senior executives, and includes UK and international equity participation plans and expatriate compensation.

Your basic professional training will probably (but not necessarily) be in accountancy or the law, but the emphasis of our work is on multi-disciplinary problem solving.

Salaries are negotiable depending upon experience and ability. The package includes a car and comprehensive benefits.

Write with full C.V. to: Eric Duffelen, William M Mercer-Grant Simmons Limited, 4 Southampton Place, London WC1A 2DA.

**WILLIAM M.
MERCER-Grant Simmons**
LIMITED

WILD SAPTE

CORPORATE TAX

We are looking for a solicitor with 1-2 years post-qualification experience in corporate tax to join our busy and expanding Tax Department. Please write with full C.V. to Robert Elliott.

WILDE SAPTE

Queensbridge House,
60 Upper Thames Street, London EC4V 3BD

Pit strike is abandoned by a record 3,807 men

Continued from page 1

State for Energy, said that miners were increasingly recognizing that loyalty to their union and the industry meant going back to work. While understanding the feelings of miners returning after nearly a year on strike, "I think the important thing is that they do recognize that by going back they are preventing further damage to their industry."

But Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president, disputed the board's figures and said that 64 per cent of union members were still on strike. He said that the board must have been misled by the return because it had been hoping for 10,000 men to end the strike.

"These are disastrous figures for the coal board. The fact is, 124,000 of our members are not at work. That really should show after 12 months the determination of our members."

Miners have been offered the incentive of qualifying for tax-free earnings up to the end of the tax year if they go back to work this week. For a face worker that could mean about £1,000, a board official said.

Miners' leaders met the "elder statesmen" of the TUC last night for talks on a joint approach to reopen talks aimed at ending the strike.

Miners who saw the TUC's finance and general purposes committee insisted that their earlier position on the reopening of talks had been misunderstood and proposed fresh grounds for a resumption of the peace process.

Earlier in the day, trade union leaders and the Shadow Cabinet again expressed their continuing support for the NUM.

The Labour politicians and union leaders reaffirmed their "complete commitment to the objective of achieving a negotiated settlement to the dispute," and called for an urgent resumption of talks.

A fresh peace initiative may be expected after the TUC General Council has assessed the situation tomorrow.

Miners' leaders went into yesterday's talks with the TUC intending to "rebuild bridges" and forge a common programme of activity to win rank-and-file support for the strike.

Cardinal's floral tribute to Polish war leader

From Clifford Longley
Newark

Surrounded by the graves of Polish airmen who died while serving in the Royal Air Force in the Second World War, Cardinal Josef Glemp, Primate of Poland, yesterday laid a bunch of red and white flowers on the grave of General Wladyslaw Sikorski.

The former Prime Minister in exile of Poland is buried in the Polish war cemetery here at the foot of the memorial to Polish airmen. Next to his grave are the neat rows of headstones of some 400 graves, dating from between 1941 and 1947, each with name, rank, age, date of death, and the words: Polish Forces, Newark. Command operations and many bases included one or more Polish squadrons.

"This place is a moving testimony of how natural it is for Poland to consider itself a full member of the family of European nations," Cardinal Glemp said. "Her place in this family was not bought with the blood of her sons. On the contrary, the Poles resting here were fully aware that they belonged to this family by virtue of their heritage. It was in defence of this heritage that they gave their lives. By doing so they became a heritage themselves, which calls us to show loyalty and care."

Several hundred members of Polish Roman Catholic parishes in Newark, Grimsby, Scunthorpe, Lincoln, and Nottingham took part in a short ceremony and service at Gen Sikorski's graveside. Uniformed members of Polish servicemen's organizations lined the war memorial base, and hymns were sung in Polish by church choristers.

Gen Sikorski died in a plane crash in 1943 off Gibraltar, and his remains are a matter of contention between Britain and the present Polish Government, which would like them returned. Britain has so far bowed to the wishes of the Polish community that he should remain buried here.

Earlier, Cardinal Glemp visited York Minster and inspected the fire-damaged South transept.

He was shown around by the Very Rev. John Southgate, Dean of York Minster before sharing prayers in the crypt. Cardinal Glemp said that the prayers were meant especially for Polish people living in Britain.



Members of the Polish Miners' Association waiting to greet the Cardinal at the war cemetery yesterday.



The Primate laying flowers on the grave watched by Felicity Szenher, aged two, wearing national costume

Town and country battle it out

Letter from Pakistan

It was only a small lie after all, but it was not insignificant. At polling station number 216, the district health office in National Assembly constituency number 60, Mianwali North, there was a large and jolly crowd of supporters of rival candidates milling around in the street.

However, I and a group of Pakistani journalists were on an official tour of the constituency to see how polling was going in the first parliamentary election for nearly eight years. The photographers had no doubt been told to get pictures of people queuing enthusiastically to vote, but not many people were actually turning up to register their vote as we arrived.

The photographers therefore called in all the party workers from outside, had them line up and photographed them instead. They were undoubtedly voters, and had undoubtedly voted, but when the photographs appear in today's papers as a demonstration of the public enthusiasm for the party-less poll, it will be a lie.

The sad thing is that there is no real reason to lie. Polling in Mianwali was enthusiastic enough as it was (otherwise, why should we have been brought there in an army helicopter to test the electoral temperature?). By 11 am, when we arrived at the polling station where 868 of Mianwali North's 200,000 voters were entitled to put their stamp of their choice, 363 had already done so. Down the road at polling station number 210, 320 of 1,090 registered voters had turned up, and there was still another six hours to voting to go.

Certainly, Mianwali was going amply to fulfil the expectation of President Zia-ul-Haq, who said he would regard anything between 40 and 50 per cent as a successful result for his regime.

But Mianwali was something of a 'needle' match between two important, stalwart candidates. In a sense, it was typical of many such constituencies in Punjab and other areas where the appeal of the parties was outweighed by the necessity of ruling

feudal families to continue to be in a position to rule.

Possession of a parliamentary seat is as important to the landed families here as it ever was to the Whig grandees of England in the eighteenth century.

Mianwali North was being contested by the leading feudal landowner in the district, the Nawab of Kalabagh, Malik Muzaffar Khan, who used to be a leading light of the Pakistan People's Party, the party of the former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, which is the principal force in the 11-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. Malik Muzaffar's father was Governor of West Pakistan in the last 1960s, and such is the violence of life among the landlords that he was killed by another of his sons in a dispute over land.

Malik Muzaffar's opponent is another big landlord, Sardar Makhbul Ahmed Khan, who does not like the title of sardar, or tribal chief, since he says it should be bestowed by Sikhs and not Muslims. He has a large following in the market town of Mianwali and in its suburbs, but Malik Muzaffar's followers dominate the remote country districts. Their dominance is reinforced as is the custom in these parts with guns.

Sardar Makhbul complains that even he was subject to an armed attack when he was stopped at dead of night.

The neighbouring constituency of Mianwali South, National Assembly district number 61, is also contested by a feudal chieftain being led by a more urban opponent. There, Mr Ahmed Nisat Khan, son of the chief of the Rahr clan, is being challenged by a medical practitioner, and a tribal commander, Dr Sher Afghan.

Dr Afghan beat a Rahr in the district council elections in late 1983, and is hoping to repeat his success. He is a member of the Tehrik-e-Islami party, and technically a supporter of the boycott.

But here, as in many other places, the leaders of the parties are more important than the parties themselves. The parties are the chiefs.

Michael Hamlyn

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an Investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11. The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel Grenadier Guards, visits Wellington Barracks, London, SW1, 12; and later, as President of the Royal Society of Arts chairs a RSA Committee for the Environment meeting, 2; and as Trustee of the Royal Academy Trust, holds a meeting of the Trustees and American Associates, Buckingham Palace, 3.30; at 7.40, as President of the City and Guilds Institute, he attends the City and Guilds College centenary banquet, Guildhall.

The Prince of Wales addresses the Institute of Directors' annual convention, Royal Albert Hall, 10; and later attends a concert given by the Philharmonia Orchestra in aid of the Icelandic Concert Hall appeal, Royal Festival Hall, 7.20.

The Princess of Wales, patron of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, visits new offices of the Fund at 14 Abingdon Rd, London W8, 10.45.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, visits the British Farmers' Union, national conference and exhibition, Conference and Exhibition Centre, Harrogate, arrives Hotel Majestic, 12.30.

The Duke of Gloucester opens the SAVE Gibraltar's Heritage Conference, National Army Museum, London, SW1, 9; and later, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, attends the premiere performance of *The Caine Mutiny* Court-Martial, Queens Theatre, Shaftesbury Ave, 7.20.

Princess Alexandra attends a racial by John Ogden at St John's Smith Square, London, SW1, 7.25.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the film *The America's*

New exhibition

One City - A Patron: Collins Gallery Strathclyde University, 22 Richmond St, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (ends March 29).

Music

Recital by Catherine Cooper (violin), Karen O'Connor (oboe) and Lydia Bryant (piano); Neighley Churchill House, Bradford, 7.15. Britten's War Requiem by Exeter University Choral Society; Exeter Cathedral, 8.

Recital by James Wood and Simon Limbrick (percussion) and Julian Jacobson and Andrew Ball (piano); Haymarket Music Room, Oxford, 8.30. Concert by Equale Brass, Reardon Smith Lecture Theatre, Park Place, Cardiff, 7.30.

Piano duo by Colin Ross and Pamela Stukley; Chichester Cathedral, 1.10. Recital by Kathryn Harries (soprano) and Michael Pollock (piano); St David's Hall, Cardiff, 1.05.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost; St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45. Organ recital by Jane Parker Smith; Leeds Town Hall, 1.05.

Piano recital by Phillip Martin; Assembly Hall, Ulster University, Jordanstown, 3.

Talks, lectures America the Far West, by Miss O. Clifton; De La Warr Pavilion, Bechtel-on-Sea, 3. Rome in the 18th century: the City to search of its past, by Prof Francis Haskell; Reception Room, Willis Memorial Building, Bristol University, 5.15.

Fuel from water, by Prof Sir George Porter; Chemistry Lecture Room B, Leicester University, 4.15.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Water Fluoridation Bill, remaining stages. Lords (2.30): National Heritage (Scotland) Bill, committee. Debate on controls to the City.

Anniversaries

Birth: Victor Hugo, Bossancourt, France, 1802; Sir Hubert Parry, composer, Bournemouth, 1848. Deaths: Emilie Coue, physiologist, Troyes, France, 1857; Sir Harry Lauder, Sirrahvale, Strathclyde, 1930. The troopship Birkenhead sank off Simon's Bay, South Africa with a loss of 454 lives, 1852.

Portfolio

Portfolio - how to play Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total. Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total. If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim Telephone: The Times Portfolio claims line 085-62272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your dividend total matches the Times Portfolio dividend. No claims can be made outside these hours. You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call the Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times. No responsibility can be accepted for anyone to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims. Some Times Portfolio cards include minor variations in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not included. The winning of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending February 17.

1. Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 19.55m
2. Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 17.55m
3. The Two Ronnies, 18.10m
4. Fawlty Towers, 19.55m
5. The Two Ronnies, 18.10m
6. Fawlty Towers, 19.55m
7. The Two Ronnies, 18.10m
8. Fawlty Towers, 19.55m
9. The Two Ronnies, 18.10m
10. Fawlty Towers, 19.55m

1. That's Life, 18.55m
2. Last of the Summer Wine, 17.55m
3. The Two Ronnies, 18.10m
4. The Laughing Gnome, 14.70m
5. On a Day, 14.20m
6. The Two Ronnies, 18.10m
7. News (Sun 21.00), 12.70m
8. News and Sport (Sat 21.00), 12.55m
9. News (Mon 19.00), 12.55m
10. News (Tue 19.00), 12.55m

1. The Price Is Right, 8.55m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
9. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
10. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m

1. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
2. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
3. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
4. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
5. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
6. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
7. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
8. The Saturday Night Takeaway Show, 6.30m
-